THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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GOSSIP THE WIRE BRINGS.

THE OLD CONFEDERATES HAVE A CHAT.

Rare Old Companions Who Met at the Southern Dinner—A Stately Old Man—A Clever Word for Thomasville—The Ups and Downs of Life as Illustrated by Coyle.

NEW YORK, February 27.—[Special.]—There were numbers of old confederate soldiers at the Southern society banquet, who, like all old soldiers, were full of stories and reminiscences. A Mississippi veteran, who was at Shiloh, related that when the firing began at the break of day, a huge rabbit jumped from under some brush, near his regiment, and rushed away to the rear, displaying an amplitude of white fur that might have served for a flag of truce, if the animal had gone into the union lines. By the story-teller's side was another Mississippian who, as he saw the rabbit scampering away, shouted out: "Go it, Molly cotton-tail! If it wasn't for my character, I'd be with you!"

COMMANDED AT FORT MOULTRIE.

A stately man of fine physique, with the venerable appearance that is given by gray hair and whiskers, who sat beside John C. Calhoun at the Southern society banquet, and attracted much notice, was General Roswell W. Ripley. He is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, but was in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, at the outbreak of the war.

A WORD FOR THOMASVILLE.

Ex-Governor C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, who came up the other day from Thomasville, Ga., where he has been spending the winter, brought with him reports of the blooming condition of the south that contrast strongly with the cold weather and high March wind here. The governor says that there are not as many people at the hotels in Florida this season as last year, and accounts for it by the low rates to California taking the pleasure-seekers in that direction.

"I found Thomasville much more delightful," said he, "than any place I have spent the winter in Florida. The climate is absolutely perfect. As to the new south, it is not at all what it is cocked up to be in the papers. I met Mr. Grady down there and found him to be a bright young man, but many of the people there are the most forlorn that I ever saw."

THE UPS AND DOWNS.

The ups and downs of life are illustrated in the person of a slender man with a lean and anxious face and gray moustache, who is occasionally to be seen in the uptown hotels. He is John F. Coyle, who was at one time the owner and editor of the National Intelligencer, at Washington, and an intellectual force that was followed and obeyed by southern democrats. He was considered extremely wealthy, and invitations to his table were prized almost as much as invitations to the white house, by the southerners in congress. He lost his fortune, and is in bad luck generally.

NEWSPAPER MEN HITCH.

The Nashville Union and the Louisville Courier-Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 27.—[Special.] Considerable excitement was caused tonight by an affray in the Maxwell house rotunda. W. C. Muse, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, had been sitting in the corridor of the hotel smoking a cigar at about 8 o'clock. He got up, went down stairs and started out of the hotel. Coming to the front door, he met John B. Colyar, of the Nashville Union, and stepped aside to let him enter. Muse had his overcoat on one arm and his stick in the other hand. As Colyar entered he said to Muse:

"You are the Courier-Journal correspondent."

Muse answered:

"I am."

Colyar then caught him by the throat and struck him a terrible blow on the back of the head with a heavy stick he was carrying. Encumbered as he was, Muse struck back, but missed Colyar. He then caught Colyar, raised him up and then threw him heavily to the floor after which he gave him several blows on the head with his fists. The bystanders cried:

"Let him up!"

When Muse rose, he put his overcoat back on his arm in proper position, and Colyar was taken out and resuscitated with cold water. While Colyar was unconscious his friends took a pistol from him. Muse then retired to his room. There have been no arrests yet. The cause of the affray was left handed compliments Muse and Colyar have been exchanging through their respective papers. Colyar says he will run Muse out of town.

THE WEEK'S TRADE.

The Progress Reported From Various Part of the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 27.—During the past week there have been received reports of the incorporation of the following new companies in the south: Nashville Light and Heat company, two millions capital; the car company, Anniston, Ala. one million capital; the South Baltimore Car company, $200,000 capital; the Consolidated Coal and Iron company, Chattanooga, $2,500,000 capital; United States Crude Petroleum and Gas company, Baltimore, $1,000,000 capital; the stained glass factory, Chattanooga, $2,500,000 capital; five blast furnaces as follows: one at Rome, Ga., one at Calera, Ala., two at Carterville, Ga., one at Gadsden, Ala.; gas machine works, Chattanooga; sheet rolling mill, Atlanta; Pawnee Mineral company, Ashland, Ala., $1,000,000 capital; Consolidated Mining company, Memphis, $1,000,000 capital; spoke factory, Lexington, Ky., $100,000 capital; Bessemer Steel Rolling mills, Bessemer, Alabama, half million capital; saw mill supply factory, Chattanooga, $150,000 capital. Among the small new organizations are three flour mills and a factory at Chattanooga; seventeen lumber companies, three in Arkansas, two in Tennessee, one in Alabama, two in Florida, three in Georgia, two in Louisiana, four in Texas, and four railroad companies, two in North Carolina, one in Alabama, and one from Chattanooga to the top of Lookout mountain.

Nashville's New Theater.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 27.—[Special.] The new Nashville theater is a fixed fact. The organization is composed of J. D. Craighead, president; V. L. Kirkman, James C. Warner, A. H. Robinson, Mat M. Gardner, G. M. Fogg, Jno. P. Williams and J. O. Milsom, directors and stockholders. The management has been assigned to the veteran J. O. Milsom, long and favorably known as the manager of the Masonic theater and the Nashville opera house. His connection with these houses being secured, his whole time will be given to the new enterprise. The new theater will be situated in the rear of the gaslight office property, on Church street, and it is the intention of its projectors to build the handsomest theater in the south.

Burned to Death.

NEEDLES, Cal., February 27.—The eastbound Atlantic and Pacific railroad passenger train, due here at 9:45 this evening, ran into a broken down bridge four miles west of this place. The engine and baggage, mail and express cars caught fire and were destroyed. E. L. Gibert, brakeman, two Indians and a tramp were burned to death. Engineer E. J. Hodgdon is not expected to live. E. L. Peppin, mail agent, and J. K. Dickman are seriously hurt. Dr. M. J. Chase, of Galesburg, Illinois, was bruised about the head, and W. Marin, of Quincy, Illinois, had one leg injured. Very little express, baggage or mail was saved.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Congress Struggling Against Tremendous Odds.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—During the days and nights of the fraction of the week remaining to the present session of congress, the senate will give constant attention to the conference reports and general appropriation bills, whenever any of them shall make their appearance, and every effort will be put forth to finish the necessary legislation before next Friday noon. The members of the appropriations committee, upon whom the hardest work devolves, are divided in opinion respecting their ability, and that of the senate, to creditably accomplish all that is expected, but the majority hope that, barring accidents and wilful acts of obstruction, it may still be found possible to avoid the necessity of a called session of the fiftieth congress. To this end the right of the senate and its committees to an opportunity for deliberation upon important matters not yet brought before it, will be waived, and the senate, as it has done in previous instances of backwardness, will content itself under a protest, with such amendments to the house legislation as it can secure in hasty conferences, taking much for granted and trusting much to luck. To print and thoroughly examine the naval, the legislative, deficiency and the fortification appropriation bills in their several ordinary stages through the senate up to the point of final action, would require almost as many weeks as there remain days of the present session.

The miscellaneous subjects of legislation which will probably fill up the spare moments are put down in the caucus programme as follows: The labor arbitration bill, the land grant forfeiture bill, the bill relating to lottery advertisements passing through the mails, the bills to quiet land titles, the Desmoines land grant bill, the bill authorizing suits against the United States, the bills for the adjudication of private land claims in certain states and territories, the bill for a monument to colored soldiers, the Joseph Francis resolution, the bill to reimburse Virginia and other states their expenses in the war of 1812, and the territorial copyright bill.

Senator Miller will call up, probably Monday or Tuesday, the house pleuro-pneumonia bill, the pending question being a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Edmunds substitute was adopted. Mr. Ingalls will seek an opportunity to call up for action the bill repealing the limitation to the arrearages of pensions act, and Mr. VanWyck will ask the senate to pass the bill relating to the disposal of abandoned military reservations under the homestead law.

A contest is pending in secret session over the nomination of Public Printer Benedict, and the British extradition treaty remains among the unfinished matters on the calendar, but it is not likely to be further pressed for action this session.

In the house, the programme is to push the appropriation bills to completion by giving them precedence over all other business, and little general legislation is expected during the remaining days of the session. The legislative appropriation bill will again occupy the attention of the house Monday, and will be followed by the deficiency bill, which is to be put through under a suspension of the rules.

During the four legislative days remaining, it will be in order to pass any measures by a two-thirds vote under a suspension of the rules.

Looking to this last chance, the members who are charged with the management of important measures, such as the Pacific railroad inquiry resolution, the department of agriculture bill, the pleuro pneumonia bill and the educational bill will make every effort to secure recognition by the speaker, in order to get a vote on their bills. Some—very few—of these efforts may succeed, but in most cases all chance for legislation will be cut off by the presentation and discussion of conference reports, and other privileged matters. It is understood that no attempt will be made to pass the fortifications appropriation bill for this year; that for last year, which is now in conference, being intended to cover the remainder of the current together with the next fiscal year.

COLLECTOR CRENSHAW ON HAND.

Recent Affairs in Georgia to be Looked Into.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—[Special.]—This morning Deputy Collector W. W. Colquitt arrived in Washington, and tonight Collector Crenshaw arrived.

It is understood that Mr. Crenshaw has come to Washington to consult with the commissioner in reference to his recent troubles with Revenue Agent Chapman.

THE GREAT STORM.

Vessels Sunk on the Ohio River—The Fury of the Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 27.—Early Saturday morning, the wind commenced to blow here heavily, coming from the north west. It continued to blow a perfect hurricane at intervals until 6 o'clock this evening. Many accidents are reported and considerable damage has been done. The stern wheel steamer Reindeer, lying at the city wharf, was so roughly treated by the waves that she sprang a leak and sunk in four foot of water. After she had settled upon the bottom, a much larger steamer, Hibernia, which was tied to the wharf a few yards above, was seized by the whirlwind. Her three large cables were snapped like twine, and she was cast against the lumber vessel. The latter was badly smashed up and the Hibernia reached her moorings with her side smashed. The river is rising two inches an hour, and if the heavy rains of the last week continue, much suffering will follow. The water has already reached many houses. The hurricane today also smashed in about 150 feet of the western wall of the southern exposition building, doing $1,000 damage.

The Gale in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., February 27.—Specials to the morning Tribune from various points on the upper peninsula, report the storm of the past twenty-four hours to be of mammoth proportions and terrific intensity. A heavy gale blew the heavy snow about, making drifts from five to ten feet deep, and effectually stopping all traffic. Two Grand Rapids and India trains are snowed in south of Mackinaw city, and a Michigan Central train is blocked in the same neighborhood. The gale extended over the whole state, but was not accompanied by snow in the neighborhood of Detroit. About a mile west of Negaunee, four engines and coach that were breaking the way through the snow, ran into a heavy drift and were thrown into the ditch.

Virginia in a Shiver.

WINCHESTER, Va., February 27.—The worst snow storm of the winter began Friday night continuing until this morning.

STAUNTON, Va., February 27.—A violent wind storm last night did much damage to fences and timber in this section, and several houses in the neighboring country were blown down.

Frozen to Death.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., February 27.—Mrs Cart and her two children were frozen to death at Holbrook, Arizona, during the blizzard recently.

He is Willing to Go.

MANCHESTER, Va., February 27.—Algernon Miller, the man who killed Miller White in this county on the night of the 10th, was arrested Saturday near Falling Waters, Berkely county. He will be brought here to-morrow, consenting to come without a requisition.

A SLY YOUNG MAN

WHO WORKS HIMSELF INTO A PECK OF TROUBLE.

Ex-Candidate English's Son Arrested While Boarding the Etruria, by a Woman Who Claims to Have a Hold on Him—The Story of a Rich Man's Amour.

NEW YORK, February 27.—[Special.]—Wm. E. English, son of ex-Governor English, of Indiana, had boarded the steamer Etruria, Friday night, to sail for Europe, when he was arrested on the charge of Mrs. Lucy A. Case, who charges him with assault, and will sue him for $25,000 damages. On Saturday he secured as bondsmen Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union telegraph company, and Mr. Rodgers, proprietor of the Coleman house, and he was released.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HIM

was one of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Lucy A. Case, a young widow. The woman begins by saying that she has been a widow for six years, and that she has a son seven years old. She was left by her husband without means, and in order to support herself and child found employment as a saleslady in the establishment of L. A. Morrison, Indianapolis, at a salary of $12 per week. In January, 1886, she was working as usual, when young Mr. English visited the store, was struck by her beauty, and

SOUGHT AN ACQUAINTANCE.

She accompanied him to the theater and fair and other entertainments, and their companionship was a matter of public notice, and led to the general impression that they were engaged. She was residing, she says, in a small family hotel, and in July, 1886, he visited her room, and, she says, suddenly locked the door and assaulted her. "I refrained from making the matter public," says the complainant, "through fear of shame and exposure on account of my young son, whom I was anxious to shield from disgrace on my account," and further, she says, because Mr. English promised to marry her without delay. When she informed him that she was about to become a mother, he took her to a doctor in Indianapolis, she says, and there malpractice was performed.

FALSE TO HIS PROMISE.

The defendant from time to time promised and led me to believe that he would marry me, and in fact, he told me that if I married any other man he would shoot me. He has visited me up to the present. December 10 last, the woman came to this city to reside permanently, and he came on to this city soon afterwards. She begged him, she says, to keep his promise and act honorably by her, and have a marriage performed, but he has refused to do this.

THE DAMAGES SOUGHT.

The complaint closes by declaring that she has been damaged to the extent of $25,000 by the treatment she has received from defendant and she is about to bring an action for that amount in the supreme court; that she is informed that he is about to depart for Europe on an indefinite visit and on that account she asks for the warrant.

THE GILDED YOUTH ESCAPES.

The latest news is that young English has escaped, notwithstanding the efforts to hold him. The Etruria was detained at Sandy Hook until this morning. His friends on board sent him a note by a tug boat. He left the hotel and went by the tug to the Etruria, and by this time is far out on the ocean.

WORKING AN OLD GAME.

He Returned to North Carolina to Find that His People were all Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 27.—An unusual case came before the charity organization society here. An old, white-haired man presented himself at the office, having been sent there by some one, and told a very romantic story.

He said his name was John Redman, and that he was born in North Carolina in 1832. He lived there until 1847, when he went to California, locating in San Francisco, where he remained for three years. He then went out prospecting and finally settled in Arizona, in the Indian reservation, on Salt river. He had accumulated considerable money in mining and started a cattle ranch. His land had a front of five miles on the river and extended back thirty miles to the mountains.

Some years ago, during the Indian outbreaks in that country, his ranch was attacked and destroyed during his absence and all of his cattle driven off, leaving him almost destitute. He afterwards made out a claim for $40,000 against the government, which was the amount of his losses, and is now prosecuting it.

A couple of months ago he determined to return to his old home in North Carolina, but upon his arrival there he found everything changed. All his relatives were dead or had moved away, and none of his old friends were there. He had some money left, and started back to Arizona, purchasing a ticket as far as St. Louis. On the road he was robbed of all his money and his ticket, while asleep in the car, but managed to get passage to this city, where he arrived last night, a total stranger and without a dollar.

He is evidently well educated, and thoroughly familiar with the western country but some of his actions gave rise to the suspicion that he was a fraud attempting to work the churches. He stated first that he was a Presbyterian, but afterwards joined the Episcopal church, and was for a time warden of St. Paul's, in San Francisco, the oldest church on the Pacific slope.

THE INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

Yesterday's Record of Fires Throughout the Country.

LYNCHBURG, Va., February 27.—A destructive incendiary fire occurred this morning at 3 o'clock, on Main street, destroying the Hill City livery stable, the feed store of T. M. Harwood and W. A. Woody's carriage factory. Sixteen valuable horses and two mules were burned to death. Two firemen were badly injured. Charles Burford was arrested and partially confessed the crime, implicating several other persons. The loss is $10,000; insurance $5,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—The Mariposa rice mill, Nos. 60 to 67 St. Joseph street, and an adjoinig building were burned today. The loss is estimated at $15,000, fully insured. The fourth story of the building, on the eastern corner of Canal and Chartres streets was burned out yesterday. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The yacht Mayflower will go to England to compete for the Queen's cup.

The senate of France has adopted the budget as modified by the chamber of deputies, and has adjourned until March 7.

Darby & Co., of Baltimore, whose building was burned yesterday, now estimate their damage at $150,000, upon which there is $100,000 insurance.

The report that a revolution had broken out at Sofia arose from the fact that a trifling disturbance occurred there, resulting in the arrest of a few Russians.

The trouble at the Mingo Junction iron and steel works, Pennsylvania, has been settled by the company recognizing the amalgamated association of iron and steel workers.

THE EUROPEAN EARTHQUAKE.

The People Becoming Composed—Incidents of the Disaster.

PARIS, February 27.—Cannes has resumed its usual appearance. The town has a thousand more inhabitants than it had before the earthquake, and refugees are still arriving there. The government architect has examined the principal buildings, and found that little damage was done. The mayor of the town announces, on authority of the scientists, that there will be no recurrence of the shocks.

Heartrending details of the disasters caused by the earthquakes continue to arrive. At Diano-Mariano, today, a child of twelve years and her father were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired upon the spot. The survivors at Diano-Mariano, say that a majority of the victims were killed by the second shock, people having re-entered their houses to procure clothing. The bodies, wrapped in shrouds, lie in the middle of the streets. At Bussano, only one church steeple remains standing. The soldiers there are still searching the ruins. They have rescued twenty-seven persons, all of whom are more or less injured. The panic was renewed at Genoa today on a false report that Father Denza had predicted another shock. Both there and at Savona, the people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in carriages and improvised places of shelter.

Signor Ganala, minister of public works of Italy, has visited Bajardo, and attended the funeral of 230 victims of the church cellar, who were buried in a common trench in the cemetery. He also made arrangements for a temporary hospital for the injured.

Slight oscillations were felt today at Albenga and Porto Maurizio. The relief committees are being organized throughout the country, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants.

A bill will be introduced in the Italian parliament for a credit of one million dollars for relief purposes.

Signori Denza and Blanchi, experts, say that there need be no further fear.

San Remo is deserted. There were 393 persons killed and 150 injured in that town.

Troops have been compelled to keep back, at the point of the bayonet, the crowds of despairing men and women who were impeding the work of excavation, in their efforts to find missing relatives. The bodies of the victims of the disaster are terribly disfigured. The sufferings of the survivors are great. The supply of provisions and drugs and ambulance apparatus being pains fully inadequate. The work of the rescuers in attended with considerable danger. In some cases they have been obliged to flee from the battery walls, although they could hear the groans of the victims buried beneath the debris. All the members of the family of the the mayor of Bajardo were killed. Of another family, consisting of twenty-two persons, named Maestria, only a single member, half demented, is left. The half-clothed people are wandering on the seashore exposed to the inclement weather. At Diano Marino, a woman and child were taken out alive after being entombed three days.

THE STRAINED RELATIONS

Which Exist Between All the Great Powers of Europe.

BERLIN, February 27.—It is expected that another papal manifesto will be issued, appealing to Catholics to refrain from voting for socialists at the test ballots. The supporters of the septennate are hopeful of carrying twenty-five seats, even against a coalition of their opponents. Herr Richter's advice to the new German liberals to vote for socialists and against the national liberals, has not been well received. For instance, in Madgeburg, the new German liberals say they will vote for the national liberal candidate against a socialist.

War rumors are diverted toward Russia. Vienna advices report incessant preparations in Poland. The relations between Russia and two other empires are so strained that official circles no longer attempt to conceal their hostility.

The upper houses of the Austrian reichsrath and the Hungarian diet have, by unanimous votes, passed the extra credits asked for by the government for the equipment of the army and the landwehr. Count Von Zeichy, in the debate at Pesth, declared that although he was opposed to the views of the government, he willingly voted for the credits and the fatherland.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that owing to the war scare, emigration to America has greatly increased. The emigrants are chiefly from Hesse-Wurtemberg and Baden.

CHASING THE CHINESE.

The Rough Treatment to Which They are Subjected in British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., February 27.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night, a mob from Vancouvier, B. C., proceeded to the camp of a number of Chinamen, who were engaged in clearing land. They burned the cabins of the Chinamen, threw their goods into the fire and roughly handled the Celestials. The police then interfered, and the crowd dispersed at midnight. Several Chinese laundries were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before serious loss occurred. Today the Chinamen left Vancouver and went to Westminster. It is not known what action will be taken in regard to the outrage, but it is supposed the provincial government will send a protest to Ottawa and will enforce the law.

THE RICH AND THE POOR

Meet Together and the Lord is the Maker of Them All.

LONDON, February 27.—The parade of the socialists to St. Paul's this afternoon attracted crowds of people, and the cathedral was crammed. The archdeacon preached from Proverbs xxii, 2; "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." When the text was announced there were shouts of "bravo" and other exclamations of approval, and some growls. Otherwise there was no demonstration. A large force of police was present. In the evening an affray occurred between the police and a body of socialists, who were returning to their homes. The affair was not of a serious nature.

Canon Gregory held an overflow service on the steps of the cathedral. The lord mayor of London attended the service.

UNGER PLEASED WITH THE VERDIC

He Chats Pleasantly With His Children Who Visit Him in the Tombs.

From the New York World of the 21st.

Bright and early yesterday morning, Edward Unger's two daughters, aged nine and seventeen years, appeared at the outer gate of the Tombs and Deputy Warden Finley escorted them into murderer's row, where Unger sat, sunk in deep thought. When he saw who his visitors were, he sprang to his feet with a cry of joy, and the next moment his children were folded in his embrace. This was the first meeting since Saturday before the verdict was announced and the sentence passed. The two girls were overjoyed at the verdict. They had been told all along that their father would hang, or escaping the state prison for life would be the lightest penalty.

"Oh, father!" said his little nine-year-old daughter. "I love that Mr. Hummel so, and that big man Mr. Howe, too. Oh, papa! What made Mr. Howe cry so while he was speaking to those twelve men?"

"He was appealing to the jury to spare your father's life," replied Unger.

Unger's son, who had testified against him at the trial, called in the afternoon, and they sat down to dinner together. It was their last dinner together for many years to come.

"Taking everything together," Unger said to the World reporter, "I consider myself a lucky man. The cutting up of the body was a horrible affair. The story I told on the witness stand was perfectly true, but the fact that I had cut up the body and thrown Bohle's head into the river stood terribly against me. I expected that I would get state prison for life."

Under may reduce his time of penal servitude eight years by strict compliance with the prison rules, which will make his term of imprisonment but twelve years. He declares that he means to earn this commutation.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Makes a Personal Explanation in Regard to a Fraudulent Sermon—He Preaches a Sermon on the Subject of "The Swelling of Jordan."

BROOKLYN, February 27.—[Special.]—At the tabernacle this morning a vast throng rose to sing the opening doxology:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

After a brief exposition of scripture by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., and the singing of a hymn, Professor Henry Eyre Browne rendered an organ solo, Sonata No. 1, in D minor, by Guilmani. The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon was:

"The Swelling of Jordan," and his text, Jeremiah, chap. 12, v. 5: "If thou hast run with the footmen, and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they wearied thee, then how will thou do in the swelling of Jordan?"

The eloquent preacher said:

Not in a petulant, but in kindly terms, I must complain that a wrong has been done me, and the cause of honest journalism, by a pretended sermon that is going the rounds of hundreds of papers, with my name appended, a sermon entitled

"FRAUDS DETECTED;"

text, Numbers, ch. 32, v. 23: "But if ye will not do so, behold ye have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you out." Not one sentence of that pretended sermon did I preach. If this were the only offense of the kind I would not speak of it. Such a fraud is not only a wrong to me, but to the gentlemen who, at these tables, Sabbath by Sabbath, take accurate report of what is said and done; and is a gross wrong to the two thousand newspapers which give every week my sermon in full to their readers, and often at great expense to themselves. The only fault I have to find with the newspaper press of this country is, that they treat me too well. But I cannot be made responsible for entire sermons, not one word of which did I preach. But now I turn from personal explanation to the more important subject of the text.

Jeremiah had become impatient with his troubles. God says to him: "If you cannot stand these small trials and persecutions, what are you going to do when the greater trials and persecutions come? If you have been running a race with footmen and they have beaten you, what chance is there that you will out run horses?" And then the figure is changed. You know, in April and May, the Jordan overflows its banks and

THE WATERS RUSH VIOLENTLY

on, sweeping everything before them. And God says to the prophet: "If you are overcome with smaller trials and vexations, which have assaulted you, what will you do when the trials annoyance and persecutions of life come in a freshet?" "If in the land of peace wherein thou trustedst, they wearied thee, then how will thou do in the swelling of the Jordan?"

I propose, if God will help me, in a very practical way to ask—if it is such a difficult thing to get along without the religion of Jesus Christ, when things are comparatively smooth, what will we do without Christ amid the overpowering misfortunes and disasters of life that may come upon us? If troubles, slow as footmen, surpass us, what will we do when they take the feet of horses? and if now in our lifetime we are beaten back and submerged of sorrows because we have not the religion of Jesus to comfort us, what will we do when we stand in death, and we feel all around about us

THE SWELLING OF JORDAN?"

The fact that you have come here, my brother, my sister, shows that you have some things you believe in common with myself. You believe that there is a God. There is not an atheist in all this house. I do not believe there ever was a real atheist in all the world. Napoleon was on a ship's deck bound for Egypt. It was a bright, starry night, and as he paced the deck, thinking of the great affairs of the state and of the battle, he heard two men on the deck in conversation about God; one saying there was a God and the other saying there was none. Napoleon stopped and looked up at the starry heavens, and then he turned to these men in conversation, and said: "Gentlemen, I heard one of you say there is no God; if there is no God, will you please to tell me who made all that?" Aye, if you had not been pursuaded of it before, you are pursuaded of it now; for the shining heavens declare the glory of God and the earth shows his handiwork. But you believe more than that; you believe that there was a Jesus; you believe that there was a cross; you believe that

YOU HAVE AN IMMORTAL SOUL.

You believe that it must be regenerated by the spirit of God, or you can never dwell in bliss eternal. I think a great many of you will say that you believe it is important to have the religion of Jesus Christ every day of our life, to smooth our tempers and purify our minds, and hold us imperturable amid all the annoyance and vexations of life. You and I have seen so many men trampled down by misfortunes because they had no faith in Jesus, and you say to yourself: "If they were so easily overcome by the trials of life, what will it be when greater misfortunes come upon them—heart-breaking calamities, tremendous griefs?" Oh, if we have no God to comfort us when our fortune goes, and we look upon the grave of our children, and our houses are desolate, what will become of us? What a sad thing to see men all unhelped of God, going out to fight giants of trouble; no closet of prayer in which to retreat, no promise of mercy to soothe the soul, no rock of refuge in which to hide from the blast. Oh, when the swift coursers of trouble are brought up, champing and panting for the race, and the reins are thrown upon their necks, and the lathered flanks at every spring feel

THE STROKE OF THE LASH,

what can we do on foot with them? How can we compete with them? If, having run with the footmen, they wearied us, how can we contend with horses?

We have all yielded to temptation. We have been surprised afterwards that so small an inducement could have decoyed us from the right. How insignificant a temptation has some times captured our soul! And if that is so, my dear brother, what will it be when we come to stand in the presence of temptation that has prostrated a David, and a Moses, and a Peter, and some of the mightiest men in all God's kingdom? Now we are honest; but suppose we were placed in some path of life, as many of God's children have been, where all the forces of earth and hell combine to capture the soul? Without Jesus we would go down under it. If already we have been beaten by insignificant footmen, we would be distanced ten thousand leagues by the horses. Ah, I don't like to hear a man say: "I could not commit such a sin as that. I can't understand how a man could be carried away like that." You don't know what you could do if the grace of God lets you. You know

WHAT JOHN BUNYAN SAID

when he saw a man staggering along the street, thoroughly embruted in his habits. He said: "There goes John Bunyan, but for the grace of God!" I can say when I see the utterly fallen: "There goes DeWitt Talmage, but for the grace of God!" If we have been delivered from temptation it is because of the strong arm of the Lord Almighty has been about us, and not because we were any better than they. It is a great folly to borrow trouble. If we can meet the misfortunes of today, we will be able to meet the troubles of tomorrow, but suppose now if through a lack of the religion of Jesus, we are overthrown by small sorrows, does not our common sense teach us that we cannot stand up against great ones? If we cannot carry a pound, can we carry a thousand pounds? If we are discomfited coming into battle with one regiment, a brigade will cut us to pieces. If we are unfit to cope with one small trial, won't we be overcome by greater ones? If the footmen are too much for us, won't the odds be more fearful against us when we contend with horses? I thank God that some of His dear children have been delivered. How was it that Paul could say: "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things." And David, the psalmist, soars up into

THE ROCK OF GOD'S STRENGTH,

and becomes thoroughly composed amid all his sorrows, saying: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in the time of trouble; therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed, though the mountains be cast into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountain shake with the swelling thereof. Selah."

But my text suggests something in advance of anything I have said. We must all quit this life. However sound our health may be, it must break down; however good our title may be to houses, land, and estates, we must surrender them. We will hear a voice bidding us away from all these places. We will have to start on a pilgrimage from which we can never come back. We will have seen for the last time the evening star, and watched the last summer cloud, and felt the breath of the spring wind for the last time. Hands of loved ones may be stretched out to hold us back, but they cannot—go we must. About all other exits and changes we may trifle, but not about this. Stupendous moment of life-quitting. Oh, when the great tide of eternity arises about us, and fill the soul and surround it, and sweep it out toward rapture or woe, ah, that will be "the swelling of Jordan!" I know people sometimes talk very merrily about the departure from this life. I am sorry to hear it. But men do make fun of the passage from one world to another. Byron joked a great deal about it, but when it came he shivered with horror. Many an infidel has scoffed at the idea of

FEARING A FUTURE WORLD,

but lying upon his pillow in the last hour, his teeth have chattered with terror. I saw in Westminster Abbey an epitaph which a poet ordered to be put upon his tomb:

"Life is a jest
And all things show it;
I thought so once,
But now I know it."

I thought how inapt that, in a place of sepulchre, men should try their witticisms. A great German, having rejected Christ, in his last moment, said, "Give me light! Give me light!" Oh, we may be smart with our witticism about the last hour, but when it comes, and the tides are rising and the surf is beating, and the winds are howling, we will each one, my brethren, find for himself, that it is "the swelling of Jordan!" Our natural courage won't hold out then. However familiar we may have been with scenes of mortality, however much we may have screwed our courage up, we want something more than natural resources. When the northeast wind blows off from the sea of death, it will put out all earthly lights. The lamp of the gospel, God-lighted, is the only lamp that can stand in that blast. The weakest arm holding that shall not be confounded; the strongest one rejecting that shall stumble and die. When the Jordan rises in its wrath, the first dash of its wave will swamp them for ever. We feel how sad it is for a man to attempt

THIS LIFE WITHOUT RELIGION.

We see what a doleful thing it is for a man to go down into the misfortunes of life without Christian solace; but if that be so, how much more terrible when that man comes face to face with the solemnities of the last hour! Oh, if in the bright sunshine of health and prosperity a man felt the need of something better, how will he feel when the shadows of the last hour gather above his pillow? If, in the warmth of worldly prosperity, he was sometimes dismayed, how will he feel when the last chill creeps over him? If, while things were comparatively smooth he was disquieted, what will he do in the agonies of dissolution? "If, in the land of peace in which he trusted, they wearied him, what will he do amid the swelling of Jordan?"

Oh, I rejoice to know that so many of God's children have gone through that pass without a shudder! Some one said to a dying Christian: "Isn't it hard for you to get out of this world?" "Oh, no," he says, "it is easy dying, it is blessed dying, it is glorious dying," then he pointed to a clock on the wall, and he said: "The last two hours in which I have been dying, I have had more joy than all the years of my life." A general came into the hospital after the battle, and there were many seriously wounded, and there was one man dying, and the general said: "Ah, my dear fellow, you seem

VERY MUCH WOUNDED.

I am afraid you are not going to get well."

"No," said the soldier, "I am not going to get well, but I feel very happy." Oh, I have seen them, and so have you, go out of this life without a tear on their cheek! There was weeping all round the room, but no weeping in the bed; the cheeks were dry. They were not thrown down into darkness, they were lifted up. We saw the tides rising around them, and the swelling of the waves. It washed them off from the cares and toils of life; it washed them on towards the beach of heaven. They waved to us a farewell kiss as they stood on deck and floated down farther and farther, wafted by gales from heaven, until they were lost to our sight—mortality having put on immortality.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."

What high consolation to you that your departed friends were not submerged in the swelling of Jordan! The Israelites were just as thoroughly alive on the western banks of the Jordan, as they had been on the eastern banks of the Jordan; and our departed Christian friends have only crossed over—not sick, not dead, not exhausted, not extinguished, not blotted out, but with healthier respiration and stouter pulses, and keener eyesight and better prospects, crossed over, their sins, their

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISQUIET,

all left clear this side, an eternally-flowing, impassable obstacle between them and all human and Satanic pursuit. Crossed over? Oh, I shake hands of congratulation with all the bereaved in the consideration that our departed Christian friends are safe!

Why was there years ago so much joy in certain circles in New York when people heard from their friends who were on board the City of Brussels? It was thought that vessel had gone to the bottom of the sea; and when the friends on this side heard that the steamer had arrived safely in Liverpool, had we not the right to congratulate the people in New York that their friends had got safely across? And is it not right this morning that I congratulate you that your departed friends are safe on the shore of heaven? Would you have them back again? Would you have those old parents back again? You know how hard it was sometimes for them to get their breath in the stifled atmosphere of the summer; would you have them back in this summer? Didn't they use their brain long enough? Would you have your children back again? Would you have them take the risk of temptations which throng every human pathway? Would you have them cross the Jordan three times in addition to crossing it already, and cross it again to greet you now, and then cross back afterward? for certainly you would not want to keep them

FOREVER OUT OF HEAVEN.

If they had lived forty or fifty years longer.

(Continued on 4th Column 2d Page.)

SAVANNAH.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN THE FOREST CITY.

An Interesting Case on Trial—A Verdict for Ten Thousand Dollars—The Visit of Governor Gordon—A Magnificent Occasion—Social Topics in the Forest City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—An interesting cause came on for trial Friday in the city court. Mr. Archibald A. Smith, who is connected with the Clark's Cove guano company, of which Mr. John M. Green, of Atlanta, is the southern manager.

Mr. Smith was coming from No. 6 on Central railroad, on a freight train on Christmas eve night, 1883. The train reached the city about half past eleven at night and was drilled about the yard some time the conductor leaving on arrival. Finally the cab was stopped and trainhand notified Mr. Smith that it would proceed no farther, the cab being some 500 yards from the Central railroad passenger depot. Alighting and following his guide, he stepped over a low wall that borders the yard like a curbstone, and which he mistook for a cross-tie. This little mistake eventuated in an aeronautic flight of twenty feet downwards, impressing him with the belief that "all nature was greased for the occasion." Internal injuries flowed from this unexpected catalepsy. Since this casualty his frame of body has emulated that of Abelard and life became a burden.

He brought suit in the city court of Savannah two years ago for the picayune sum of fifty thousand dollars and obtained a verdict for ten thousand, which the sovereign judicatory of the state set aside as excessive. Yesterday a second trial was had which resulted in a verdict of seventy-five hundred dollars. Mr. J. R. Saussy was Mr. Smith's attorney and shares his client's gratification at the result, and sympathizes with him keenly in his affliction.

There has been only one event this week in our city, the visit of Governor Gordon, with its concomitant elements. Crime ceased, business let up all things subordinated themselves to this pleasing interruption of humdrum occurrences. Even the landladies passed hastily over the outrage committed upon their colleague by Jumbo Hunter, of your police force.

You have received pretty full accounts of the transpirings of the past septennate, if that is the interchangeable term for se'ennight. The ball to the governor has not been as fully reported in your columns as an event of its import and magnitude deserved. The hall was dressed with taste and without regard to trouble or the other ingredient that enters into frugal minds. Ferns and other flora lent their presence to the entertainment. The hall looked as if a vertical sun had raised into life a zone of torrid luxuriance. In the center of the western wall was an artistic framework of moss, with roses and ivy imbedded in it, representing the state seal. The little soldier between the three pillars was omitted by a happy oversight. At the foot of the seal was a dais on which the executive sat, surrounded by a succession of ladies and other guests.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

The programme of dances was as follows: Overture, Lustpiel, by Kela Bela; waltz, Carrie, by Lanner; lancers, Ermina, by J. A. Kobowski; polka, Metropolitan, by Davis; waltz, Loves Treasures, by Waldtenfeld; lancers, Black Hussar, Myllacker; galop, Now or Never, by Wiegand; waltz, Angelo (from Amorita), by Czibulka; lancers, Nell Gwynne, by Planquette; waltz, Reverie, by Waldtenfeld; lancers, Gypsy Baron, by Strauss; waltz, Sweet Remembrance, by Waldtenfeld; polka, Camarade, by Waldtenfeld; lancers Mikado, by Sullivan; waltz, Nearer to Thee, by Waldtenfeld; galop, Signal, by Poeler; lancers, Luck in Love, by Weingarten.

DID THE EARTH SHAKE.

Some persons here say they felt the earth tremble yesterday morning. The shock, if any was very slight.

"I WILL DIE FOR MY FRIENDS."

Determined Character of the Rabun County Moonshiners.

CLAYTON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Today intelligence reached Clayton of another victory achieved by the revenue officers over some moonshiners in Moccasin district of this county. Nute Billingsley and a Mr. White have been engaged in illicit distilling, and have been very successful in evading the authorities. Yesterday Deputy Collectors J. B. Strong, Boss Godfrey and others made a raid and succeeded in capturing the above named parties, two stills, a quantity of beer, etc. The officers left with the prisoners for Dahlonega, where a preliminary trial will be given.

For a number of years the whisky men of this same section have been accustomed to carrying their mountain dew in and near Highlands, N. C., and disposing of it for handsome profits. The majority of the citizens of Highlands are a law-abiding, progressive people, and the traffic did not in anywise meet their approbation. The means devised for suppressing the same for a long time fell far short of accomplishing the end. Hostilities between the two parties grew to a fever heat. In January, 1885, a posse of officers were sent to Highlands to work up the county and bring the offenders to justice. They soon made some arrests, and the prisoners were put under guard in a hotel at that place. When this news reached the Lucus mines at Moccasin, a crowd was organized of such as were in sympathy with the prisoners, to go to Highlands and rescue them. Arms and ammunition were provided, together with a good supply of whisky. When they reached the scene of action, without any discipline whatever, the party opened fire upon the hotel. The officers returned the same, which resulted in the death of Jim Ramey, several others being wounded. The officers and prisoners were occupying the upper story of the building, thereby working a surprise upon the attacking party. Ramey was a young man twenty years of age, and model specimen of physical manhood. When the fatal ball struck him he threw up his hands and exclaimed: "I will die for my friends," and fell back dead.

A Turnpike Company Called to Account.

CLAYTON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Last week there was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court of this county a bill to forfeit the charter granted to the Rabun turnpike company. The bill is voluminous, and contains many stubborn allegations against the company. There are a number of complainants to the bill. Some of the wealthiest citizens of Macon county, N. C., are parties. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction and a number of petty law suits resulting from the manner in which this road has been conducted for the last fifteen years. The forfeiture of the charter will not only receive the approbation of every North Carolinian, but many of the best citizens of Rabun county. The case is brought by Mr. Joe Merritt, solicitor for complainants.

Found Dead on the Track.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Peter Chisholm, a negro, was found dead near the railway track of the S., F. and W. railroad, Friday morning, five miles from Leon. An inquest held found that he was killed by the early train from here to Climax. The morning he was killed was very foggy, and as the train goes down before daylight it was, as the engineer reports, too dark for him to have seen a man lying on the track.

Blue Bird and English Peas.

From the Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The blue bird is prophesying spring, and our planters are making ready their soil for another crop.

From the Fort Gaines, Ga., Tribune.

Early English peas are now in bloom, so some of our boss gardners say, but we have not seen them.

A FLY IN THE LOCK.

A Murderer Taken From Murray County Jail by Masked Men.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 27.—[Special]. On the 19th day of July, 1883, while the road hands were at work on the public roads in the northern portion of Hall county, a white man by the name of Joe Glazier, Jr., without any provocation, killed Charles Evans, colored, by striking him with a shovel. Glary made his escape, and has been at large until quite recently. At the August term, 1883, of Hall superior court, a bill was found against Glazier charging him with murder. A short time ago Solicitor-General Howard Thompson was notified that a man by the name of Joe Glazier was living in Murray county. He wrote to the sheriff of Murray county, asking for the facts in the case, and was informed that Joe Glazier was there and was a quiet citizen. On receipt of this information, the warrant charging Glazier with murder was obtained from the sheriff of Hall county and sent to the sheriff of Murray county, with instructions to the sheriff there to arrest him.

A letter has just been received from the sheriff of Murray county, stating that Glazier had been arrested and was lodged in jail at Spring Place, subject to the order of Hall county officials. Upon receipt of this information Solicitor-General Thompson detailed City Marshal Thos. N. Hanie to go after the prisoner. He left for Spring Place last night, and this morning Mr. Thompson received a letter from Mr. C. L. Terry, sheriff of Murray county, conveying the news that about fifty masked men came to the jail and demanded of him the prisoner, Joe Glazier. They took his keys, unlocked the doors and took Glazier from the jail. They tied a rope around his neck and took him away. The men claimed to be from Hall county. This is, however, evidently a mistake. It is the opinion generally that Glazier was taken from the jail to be released, not to be lynched. The murder committed by Glazier was a most diabolical crime, without any justification whatever. In Hall county Joe Glazier was known as a troublesome fellow, and if he is a quiet, peaceable citizen now, he has certainly improved very much since he murdered his man in this county, on that July day.

AMERICUS ADVANCING.

A City Which Does Not Wait for Northern Capital.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Americus is on a boom. It is not in the sense of a "hollow sound," but a steady, solid and pure growth. Its enterprising citizens understand that it requires pluck and energy to insure a city's advancement. It is by their efforts that Americus has obtained the position of the first and foremost—the commercial centre—of southwest Georgia, and is making rapid strides towards a place among the most important cities of the state. It now competes with Columbus in the cotton market, and ere long will be on equal footing with Macon, Augusta and Savannah.

So far, Americus has been built up by home capital and her institutions have prospered under home patronage. The city has not been made by northern capitalists, nor has it received but little aid from any outside sources. The many solid institutions that have added so much to its stability, only illustrate the fact that the investment of this home capital has been well-directed. Home capital turned to educational purposes, has resulted in the establishment of a fine public school system, a public library, a Young Men's Christian association, and an opera house. Home capital invested in the banking business has given the people a banking system which makes farming a better paying occupation and our farmers a more prosperous and intelligent class. Home capital invested in hundreds of handsome stores has drawn a trade here from an enormous territory. But to insure the city's growth something more is needed besides banks or stores. What Americus most needs is factories. Here is a field for capitalists that would yield a rich harvest. Money already invested here in manufacturing on a small scale has paid well and given abundant evidence that larger manufacturing interests in the place would prove a fortune to the investors.

HE CRIED AS HE FELL.

Brakeman Fullilove Killed on the Southwestern.

MACON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The remains of John Fullilove, a flagman on the Southwestern road, were brought to Macon on the passenger train from Montgomery this evening. Fullilove was crushed to death under the brake beam of a freight train at Smithville, while coupling cars last night. He started to go from one to another, stumbled on a switch bar and fell, crying as he fell. The brakes were tightened and the train stopped instantly, with the heavy beam pressing the life out of the flagman. He was removed to the hotel and died in ten minutes. He never spoke after the beam struck him. Fullilove was the son of a widow lady here, graduated at Mercer in 1884, and was formerly employed at Juhan's. His remain will be carried to Blountsville, Ga., for burial.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

Items of Interest Gathered From All Parts of the State.

The money is nearly all raised for the Y. M. C. A. building in Athens.

MRS. Floyd, aged ninety years, and mother of S. P. Floyd, of Fort Valley, died last Wednesday.

Mr. W. T. Joiner, of Crawford county, has a peacock fourteen years old. His plumage has brought his owner twenty-eight dollars.

The small grain crop in the mountains is looking very promising. The farmers have gone to work in earnest and it is to be hoped that their labor will be rewarded with a bountiful crop.

The litigants in the celebrated "cow case" in Harmony Grove are now having a breathing spell. Each one is confident of success and the case will be hotly contested at each step in the courts.

Union county is out of debt and has about eight hundred dollars in the treasury. The jail is empty and has not had an inmate this year. There is not a felony case on the docket of the superior court.

Captain Henry Beusse, of Athens, reports that the farmers along the route of the proposed Georgia, Carolina and Northern road, hold umbrellas over the surveyors, so that rain may not stop the work.

Dr. Gerdine's Condition.

ATHENS, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The many friends and patients of Dr. John Gerdine will be sorry to learn that a change of air has been decided on by his physicians. The doctor is greatly improved, and all hope the proposed trip will completely restore him.

A Bank Note's Trip.

From the New York Sun.

One of the reasons why silver coins are defaced with initials and names are written on so many bank notes is that people want to find out whether the particular coin or bill will ever come back into their possession after once more getting into general circulation. It is an interesting experiment. A Sun reporter tried it, with a curious result. One evening in 1884 he wrote the three initials of a friend's name on a one-dollar bank note in the presence of a friend. One day recently the friend went to a coal office to pay for some coal and got three one-dollar bills in change for the ten dollars tendered the dealer. The customer stared at one of the bills in surprise.

"Why, what's the matter?" exclaimed the dealer. "It's good, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's good," replied the customer; "but the curious thing about it is that it is identically the same bank note that my initials were written on three years ago, and here it is back again."

The bank note is now safely locked up as a souvenir.

SUNDAY IN MACON.

A RAW AND BLUSTERING DAY AFTER THE STORM.

Danger to Premature Gardens—The Bad Looking Weather Changed to Sunshine—The Lay of the Blizzard—Jobbers vs. Manufacturers—Various Opinions—Other Matters.

MACON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The seductive murmur of the cyclone has been succeeded by the lay of the east blizzard. The weather was very menacing yesterday, and many fears were entertained that a cyclone would strike our vicinity. The storm, however, veered around, and, while we got a wild dash of rain, with considerable wind, there was no damage done so far as can be learned. About 8 p. m. the wind began creeping around toward the northwest, and by the time the sun rose this morning every vestige of cloud had been driven toward the destination of Waid's ducks, and old Boreas was giving it to us straight from the shoulder at the rate of 99 miles a minute. Belles who had neglected to tie up their bangs in curl papers last night were all O. K., for the blizzard blew keen enough to curl the hair in Sam Lee's pig tail.

The sun has shone brightly all day, but the harder it shines the harder the wind blows, and "ipse dixit" will be the motto on the garden gate tomorrow. Many impulsive citizens have gardens green and growing, but the citizens will be the only green thing left tomorrow.

Impecunious dudes were able to dodge their barber bills by laying on a coat of lather and standing at the entrance of the Ocmulgee river bridge, facing upstream for fifteen seconds today. The blizzard did the rest.

The weather is most distressingly and detestably disagreeable. Greely's baby evidently needs paregoric.

JOBBING OR MANUFACTURING.

The Opinions of Two Citizens on the Subject.

MACON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—It is funny how people differ in opinion. The other day your correspondent walked into a crowd of business men who were discussing Macon's boom.

"Macon don't need any more factories," said one, "but more jobbing trade. Let other towns do the manufacturing and let us handle the jobbing trade, and we are safe."

"But Macon's central location makes it preeminently adapted to the fostering of manufacturing enterprises," suggested the scribe.

"That very location proves that I am correct. It requires a central location to make a great jobbing town. Look at Atlanta, Augusta and Columbus. Once they did a great deal of jobbing business, now they are all behind Macon, as statistics will show. No, sir, we have enough factories and too many, too. Stick to our jobbing trade and we are all right."

"Will this increase values in real estate?"

"Ahem! Well, ultimately; I can't say that we will have any immediate rise. But real estate is a safe investment in Macon."

"I have long thought that take away her factories and her railroad shops, and two-thirds of her retailers would be compelled to close up," ventured the reporter.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed another man. "What good do these factories do the store keepers? Why, they only help to break them quicker. As for railroad shops, they pay; but factories, never!"

"Yes, but are there not other factories besides cotton factories that might pay?"

"We don't want any more factories," said my jobbing friend, "what we want is the jobbing trade. That is our salvation?"

Later in the day the reporter accosted another business man, and to him he recounted some of the doctrines he had heard propounded.

"Jobbing be blanked," said the man, "we want more people to come live in Macon. The jobbing trade is as full as it can hold now. We want more workers, more factories and more diversified industry. Get the people here and give them plenty to do and you will soon see how Macon will boom."

"Some say that the existing enterprises don't pay the small dealers because the wages earned are so small."

"Yes, I have heard that doctrine advanced. I know of an instance—and more than one—where workmen, by close economy, have been able to set up in business and now furnish their former associates with the necessities of life and make a living off the per cent. We have a good sized army of people here who are perfectly willing to work, but who cannot always obtain steady employment. Let capital establish factories here, various enterprises, and give these people work, and they will not only help the shopkeepers, but will soon buy them homes of their own, and become permanent citizens. Jobbing means individual wealth and public poverty. It is as selfish as manufacturing is generous. Give the people plenty to do, and let it go out that Macon needs more laborers, that the fields are white for the harvest, and there will be no need of the iron and coal mines of Anniston and Birmingham to make our central city as prosperous as any in the south."

These opinions are given as they were taken, at random, and serve to illustrate the differences of opinion that exist among intelligent business men. It is quite probable that if the people of Macon had a competent leader, in whom all parties could put their trust, and would pull together, capital would be attracted here on account of its natural advantages of location, and its facilities for transportation. Ego is the old fogy that does the most damage in cases of this kind.

Mr. Skelton Jones, secretary of the Board of trade, has received several letters during the past week, making inquiries as to the proposed investments. The majority of the people are evidently awakened to a proper conception of the situation, and if the present interest can be kept up, all will yet be well.

AN ONION PATCH

In a Bermuda Grass Farm in the Swamp Near the City.

MACON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—A few miles below the city is a big bermuda grass "hay" farm owned by a well known gentleman and a man passing through it the other day, was astonished at the quantity of onions he found growing there. He informed your correspondent that he found quite a large area of the odorous bulbs green and growing nicely, and he is determined to find out more about it. It is generally known that these river lands are peculiarly adapted to onion growing, and further information on the subject will be greeted with interest.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Savory Salad of Social Gossip Served in Paragraphs.

MACON, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—March bids fair to come in like a royal ringtailed tiger from Bengal, and February is not going out at all sheepishly.

Colonel John Rutherford leaves a magnificent library, which will probably be sold.

Librarian Charles Herbst brought back a curious collection of rocks from the west.

Officer Thorpe went on duty as a police officer again today.

Slimlegs and Highcollar went into partnership as brokers some time ago. They were both youthful, and Slimlegs was very diminutive in development. They had a large circular printed, setting forth their claims to public patronage, and Slimlegs took one of the circulars and started to canvass the city. Calling at the store of Mr. Bigfish he entered the private office, and, striking an attitude, he flourished the circular, and began: "Mr. Bigfish, we are going to sell potash, sugar, coffee, etc., and we——"

"We!" exclaimed Bigfish peeping over his glasses. "We? You must have mice in your pocket."

TALMAGE'S SERMON

[Continued from the First Page.

would they have been safe? Perhaps so, perhaps not.

"Pause and weep, not for the freed from pain,
But that the sigh of love would pull them back again."

I ask a question, and there seems to come back the answer in heavenly echo: "What! will you never be sick again?" "Never—sick—again." "What! will you never be tired again?" "Never—tired—again." "What! will you never weep again?" "Never—weep—again." "What! will you never die again?" "Never—die—again." Oh, ye army of departed kindred, we hail you from bank to bank! Wait for us when the Jordan of death shall part for us. Come down and meet us half way between the willowed banks of earth and the palm groves of heaven.

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wistful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

Oh, the transporting, rapturous scene
That rises on my sight!
Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight!"

But there is one step still in advance suggested by this subject. If this religion is so important in life and so important in the last hours of life, how much more important it will be in the great eternity, I need not stand here and argue it. There is something within your soul that says now, while I speak: "I am immortal. The stars shall die, but I am immortal." You feel that your existence on earth is only a small piece of your being. It is only a mile up to the grave, but it is ten thousand miles beyond.

THE SLAB OF THE TOMB

is only the milestone on which we read of infinite distance yet to be traveled. The world itself will grow old and die. The stars of our night will burn down in their sockets and expire. The sun, like a spark struck from an anvil, will flash and go out. The winds will utter their last whisper, and ocean heave its last groan; but you and I will live forever! Gigantic—immortal. Mighty to suffer or enjoy. Mighty to love or hate. Mighty to soar or to sink. Then, what will be to us the store, the shop, the office, the applause of the world, the scorn of our enemies, the things that lifted us up, and the things that pressed us down? What to John Wesley are all the mobs that howled after him? What to Voltaire are all the nations that applauded him? What to Paul now, the dungeons that chilled him? What to Latimer now, the flames that consumed him? All those who through the grace of Christ reach that land will never be disturbed. None to dispute their throne, they shall reign forever and ever. But, alas, for those who have made no preparation for the future! When the sharp-shod hoofs of eternal disaster come up panting and swift to go over them, how will they contend with horses? And when the waves of their wretchedness rise up, white and foamy, under the swooping of eternal storms, and the billows become more wrathful and dash more high, oh, what will they do "amid the swelling of Jordan?"

If I could come into your heart this moment, I would see that many of you, my dear friends, had

VOWED TO BE THE LORD'S.

I know not what sickness it was, or what trial; but I verily believe there is not a man in the house but has some time vowed he would be the Lord's. It might have been at the time when your child lay sick, you said: "O Lord, if thou wilt let this child get well, I will be a Christian." Or it might have been in some business trouble, when you have said: "O Lord, if thou wilt let me keep my property, I will be a Christian." You kept your property, your child got well, the peril passed. Are you a Christian? History says that long ago it had been announced that the world was coming to an end, and there was great excitement in London. It was said that the world would perish on a certain Friday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the people were in the cathedral, praying and weeping. It seemed as if the whole English nation was being converted to God, for it was announced by certain philosophers that on that coming Friday the world would perish. Friday came, and there were no portents, no fires in the air, no earthquakes. The day passed along just like every other day, and when it was past and the night came, it is said that in London there was a scene of riot, and wassail, and drunkenness, and debauchery such as had never been witnessed. They forgot their vow, they forgot their repentance, they forgot their good resolutions. O how much human nature in that! While

TRIALS AND MISFORTUNES

come to us, and we are down deep in darkness and in trouble we make vows. We say: "O Lord, do so and so, and we will do so and so." The darkness passes, the peril goes away. We are as we were before, or worse; for oh, how often I have seen men start for the kingdom of God, come up to within arm's reach of it, and then go back farther from God than they ever were before, dropping from the very moment of their privilege into darkness forever! Oh, how ungrateful we have been! Do you know how much God has done for you and for me? Have you never felt it? How much he did for you today! Who spread the table for you? Who watched you last night? Who has been kind and good to you all your life long? Oh, how ungrateful we have been! Methinks the goodness of God ought to lead this whole audience to repentance. I know not your individual history. Some of you I never saw before; some of you I will never see again; but I know that God has been good to you! What return have you made? There was a steamer on one of the western lakes heavily laden with passengers, and there was a little child who stood on the side of the taffrail, leaning over and watching the water, when she lost her balance and dropped into the waves. The lake was very rough. The mother cried: "Save my child! Save my child!" There seemed none disposed to leap into the water. There was a Newfoundland dog on deck. He looked up in his master's face, as if for orders. His master said: "Tray, overboard; catch 'em!" The dog sprang into the water, caught the child by the garments, and swam back to the steamer. The child was picked up by loving hands, the dog was lifted on deck, and the mother, ere she fainted away, in utter thanksgiving to that dog,

THREW HER ARMS AROUND ITS NECK

and kissed it; but the dog shook himself off from her embrace, and went and laid down as though he had accomplished nothing. Shall a mother be grateful to a dog that saves her child, and be ungrateful to the son of God who, from the heights of heaven, plunged into the depths of darkness, and suffering, and woe that He might lift us up out of our sin and places us on the rock of ages! Oh, the height, the depth, the length, the infinity, the horror of our ingratitude! Don't you treat Jesus like that any more. Don't you thrust Him back from your soul. He has been the best friend you ever had. You will want Him after awhile. When the world is going away from your grasp, and all the lights that shine on your soul are going out, and the friends that stand around you can do you no good, and you feel your feet slipping from beneath you—oh, then you will want Him—the loving Jesus, the sympathetic Jesus, the pardoning Jesus—to stand close by you, and hold you up "amid the swelling of Jordan!"

Some Men Don't Want the Earth.

From the Somerville Journal.

Angry customer—Say, see here, Mr. Scales, I found a whole lot of sand in that last barrel of sugar you sent me.

Placid Grocer—Did you, indeed? Dear me! And what did you expect to find? Gold quartz?

[Brokers and Bankers

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

Hon. Logan E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Associate Justices—Reported by J. H. Lumpkin, Reporter, for the Constitution.

DeVaugh vs. Minor, et al. Equity, from Macon. Easements. Nuisance. Improvements. Evidence. Injunction. Damages. (Before Judge Fort.)

[Bleckley, C. J., and Hall, J., being disqualified, Judges Boynton and Jenkins, of the Flint and Ocmulgee circuits, were appointed to preside in their stead.]

Jenkins, J.—1. While it is true that, although there may be no grant, by deed, of an easement or other incorporeal hereditament, yet if a party has been led to incur expense in consequence of having obtained a parol license from another to do an act, and the license has been acted upon, the other party cannot be permitted to recall his license and treat the other as a trespasser for having done the very act; yet if there be no license, or act from which a license will necessarily follow, a person erecting a dam, so as to flood the land of another, is a trespasser, and acts at his peril. Nor can expenditures by a trespasser, whether made prior or subsequent to the act of trespass, strengthen his position or weaken that of the person upon whom the trespass is committed. Therefore, where there was no proof of a license to erect such a dam or flood the land, evidence of such expenditures should not have been admitted over objection.

2. All injury to health is special, and necessarily limited in its effect to the individual affected, and is, in its nature, irreparable. It matters not that others within the sphere of the operation of the nuisance, whether public or private, may be affected likewise. If the pond of the defendants, if reproduced, would be a nuisance, public or private, and would, to a reasonably certain degree, affect injuriously the health of the complainant, he would be entitled to have a remedy by injunction; and this would be true, regardless of whether the damage would occur from the "situation of his house, the topography of the country, or other cause peculiar to him," as stated in the charge. Code, §3002.

(a.) The charge of the court on this subject was erroneous.

Judgment reversed.

Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.

E. A. Hawkins; E. G. Simmons; John W. Haygood; W. H. Fish, for defendants.

Colcord et al. vs. Carr. Trespass, from Dodge. License. Notice. Turpentine. (Before Judge Kibbee.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. An executory license to cut trees after the "scrape" has been taken off, is modified by notice not to cut till the "stuff" has been removed.

2. Where the original license was by letter to a third person, and by oral communication from that person to the licensee, a subsequent modification by parol would be effective.

Judgment affirmed.

Roberts & Smith, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

L. A. Hall; W. L. Grice, for defendant.

Linton vs. Harris. Ejectment, from Worth. Judgments. Res Adjudicata. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. A vendor who gave bond for titles, took a note for the purchase money, received part payment, indorsed the note and put it in circulation, and then, whilst an action upon it by the holder against the maker was pending, took up the note and prosecuted the action for his own benefit, is bound by the judgment rendered in that action, although not a party on the record.

2. The defence set up to that action being that the consideration of the note, as to the unpaid balance, had failed because the title to a certain portion of the premises was not in the vendor but in a third person, and therefore the vendor could not convey in compliance with his bond; and this defence having been fully litigated, and judgment rendered for the vendee, such judgment is conclusive upon the vendor in a subsequent action of ejectment brought by him against the vendee to recover this disputed portion of the premises, the sole question of title arising in the latter action being the same as that which was adjudicated in the former.

Judgment affirmed.

R. Hobbs; D. A. Vason, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope; G. J. Wright, for defendant.

Burks, adm'r, et al., vs. Beall, ex'r. Injunction, from Dougherty. Administrators and Executors. Partnership. Injunction. Year's support. Dower. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Where the testator devised and bequeathed his whole estate to his two sons, to be equally divided between them, appointing them executors, and they both qualified, and without administering the property or dividing it, used the realty and personalty, in carrying on a farming business as copartners or tenants in common, awaiting the termination of some litigation against them as executors, and one of them died leaving the property undivided and some claims against the estate outstanding, their legal relation to the property in using it was that of renters and hirers of it as individuals from themselves as executors; they were liable to the estate for reasonable rent and hire, and were entitled as copartners or tenants in common (not as executors) to the proceeds of the business.

2. The surviving executor is entitled, as such, to administer the whole estate of the testator; and will be accountable to the administrator of the deceased brother for his share, either in kind, if a division in kind be had, or in money if a sale for division should take place. Before any specific property can come from the father's estate to the administrator of the son to be administered, it must be administered by the surviving executor of the father.

3. If the widow and children of the son be entitled to a year's support or the widow to dower, there is no cause, legal or equitable, for delaying the enjoyment of these rights; and if they cannot be asserted against the surviving executor, he can defend himself at law upon his title as executor, and has no need for an injunction.

Judgment reversed.

R. Hobbs; Smith & Jones, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Wooten, for defendant.

Lasseter et al. vs. Simpson et al. Equity, from Decatur. Minors. Parties. Pleadings. Amendment. Witness. Evidence. Practice in Supreme Court. New trial. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Where a minor by next friend is one of the complainants, and pending the action the minor becomes of age, the name of the next friend may be stricken by amendment, and the cause proceed.

2. The more regular form of pleading is for the minor to sue by the next friend, but if the next friend sue as next friend of the minor, it is the same thing in substance.

3. The specific ground on which the competency of a witness was denied must be disclosed. If he testifies to various facts, some of which he was competent to prove, a general allegation that he was incompetent to testify as in the brief of evidence will appear, is too general. The surviving party to a contract, who is not a party to the record, is generally competent to testify against his interest, or where his interest is equally balanced. If he be liable for more on his individual warranty of realty than on his misappropriation of personalty, as administrator, and his testimony tends to charge him on the former and to discharge him on the latter, he is competent.

4. Where a deed is misdescribed in the original bill, but the record shows a fragmentary amendment, which was probably intended to correct the misdescription, and which seems to serve that purpose, and the deed was admitted in evidence, its admission was not error. Moreover, it does not appear upon what ground the admission of the instrument was objected to.

5. The superior court cannot, without knowing what the verdict was, determine whether it was variant from the pleadings, or contrary to law, to evidence, or to the charge of the court, or without evidence to support it.

6. That a witness, after the trial, made certain declarations at variance with his sworn testimony, will not work a new trial. 56 Ga., 363.

Judgment affirmed.

O. G Gurley, for plaintiffs in error.

Donaldson & Hawes, for defendants.

Martin, for use, vs. Lamb & Co. Complaint, from Pulaski. Promissory Notes. Principal and Agent. Parties. Pleadings. Amendment. Verdict. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. A promissory note payable to the order of an agent of a corporation (the principal as well as the agent being specified by name) is, in legal effect, payable to the corporation, and while the agent can maintain an action thereon so can the principal.

2. An action upon such a note by the agent for use of the principal, is virtually an action by the principal, and the death of the agent before or pending the action will not affect the suit. The words importing that the agent sues and that the suit is for use of the principal are surplusage, and may be stricken from the declaration by amendment at any time, whether before or after verdict.

3. A plea of non est factum, or of non-partnership, sworn to by the defendant "to the best of his knowledge and belief" does not cast the onus upon the plaintiff, but only entitles the defendant to go to the jury and establish his defence.

4. The evidence, construed most strongly against the defendant, who was the only witness, warranted the verdict.

Judgment reversed.

J. H. Martin, for plaintiff in error.

A. C. Pate; W. F. Kelsey, for defendants.

Baggett et al. vs. Truluck. Equity, from Decatur. Interest and Usury. Title. Deeds. Evidence, Witness. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. A conveyance of land made nominally in payment of an usurious debt, but really as security for its payment, and in pursuance of an agreement by the creditor to reconvey on such payment, is tainted with usury and therefore void.

2. To stop interest by its own name, and continue it under the name of rent, is one of the most common devices to cover up usury.

3. Where the creditor is the only witness, and his testimony touching the usurious element of the contract bears two constructions, the one least favorable to his interest should generally be adopted.

Judgment reversed.

D. A. Russell; A. L. Hawes, for plaintiffs in error.

R. R. Terrell; O. G. Gurley, for defendant.

Potter vs. Swindle. Complaint, from Mitchell. False imprisonment. Damages. Verdict. Charge of court. (Before Judge Bower.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Though an arrest without warrant be justifiable, yet to detain the prisoner longer than a reasonable time for suing out a warrant, then to hand-cuff him, carry him out of the county, and there incarcerate him for days, under no warrant whatever, is false imprisonment, if not kidnapping, and a finding by the jury of twenty-five dollars damages is no compensation for the injury.

2. The case, in any view of it, not being one for nominal damages only, it was error to suggest to the jury that a finding of one cent was legally possible under the declaration.

Judgment reversed.

D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error.

I. A. Bush, by J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Hirsch vs. Fleming et al. Certiorari, from Glynn. New Trial. Claims. Attorney and Client. Title. (Before Judge Adams.)

Hall, J.—1. Where property was removed from the premises of the owner to the house of another, and was sold, paid for and delivered before the institution of suit against the original owner, and subsequently, upon the rendition of judgment against him, was levied on; and where a justice and a jury in that court, on appeal, both found the property not subject to the levy, there was no error in sustaining this finding, on certiorari.

2. Where attorneys had a claim of their client for collection, and accepted in payment or part payment thereof from the debtor certain property, they had title thereto, and could claim the property, when levied on under a judgment subsequently obtained by a third party. Nor could the plaintiff in such judgment defeat their claim on the ground that the client of the claimants had not authorized or ratified the transaction. That was a matter between the attorneys and their client.

Judgment affirmed.

Stewart Johnson; Ira E. Smith, for plaintiff in error.

Spencer R. Atkinson; Crovatt & Whitfield, by J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Whaley vs. Broadwater. Complaint, from Wayne. New Trial. Practice in Superior Court. Interest and Usury. Set-off. (Before Judge Mershon).

Hall, J.—1. Where suit was brought on an account for services rendered, and the defendant pleaded the general issue and set off, and the plaintiff admitted an indebtedness to the defendant of $85.70; and where the evidence on the material points in dispute was conflicting, and the jury found for the plaintiff; and where the court granted a new trial, unless the plaintiff would write off the amount of indebtedness to the defendant admitted by him, which was done, and the motion was overruled; there was no error in so ruling.

2. The jury having found no interest on the claim of the plaintiff, the defendant was entitled to none on the amount ordered to be written off from the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

Frank H. Harris, for plaintiff in error.

Symmes and Atkins, by J. H. Lumpkin, for defendant.

Littleton vs. Spell. Complaint, from Brooks. Practice in Superior Court. Equitable Pleadings. Vendor and Purchaser. Judgments. Debtor and Creditor. (Before Judge Hansell.)

Hall, J.—1. No exception having been taken to the rendering of the judgment in this case by the judge without a jury, that point will not be considered.

2. Equitable relief may be had in common law proceedings, and there is no requirement that such proceedings shall be commenced thirty days before the court to which they are returnable. If filed twenty days before the term of the court to which they are returned, they will be in time.

3. Where a vendor sold land, giving a bond for titles and taking two notes, the latter payable in four installments, for the purchase price, and where partial payments were made on the first two installments, but nothing was paid on the third, and the purchaser was wholly unable to pay for the land, the vendor might, by equitable proceedings on the common law side of the court, obtain judgment for the indebtedness, and a decree ordering the sale of the land and providing that, if, after paying the installments due, there should remain a surplus, the sheriff should return it to satisfy the installment thereafter to become due. If the debtor be insolvent, this could be done as well where title was retained as security as where a mortgage is taken for that purpose. Code, §§1975 3970; 71 Ga., 689; 55 Id., 651.

(a.) The plaintiff can file a deed to the land without direction from the court to that effect.

Judgment affirmed.

Dan. W. Rountree, for plaintiff in error.

J. G. McCall, by brief, for defendant.

Munro vs. Moody & Fry. Complaint, from Decatur. New Trial. Perjury. Evidence. (Before Judge Bower.)

Hall, J.—1. There was sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict, and there was no abuse of discretion in refusing to set it aside on the ground that it was contrary to law and evidence.

2. Where it is sought to set aside a verdict on the ground that it was rendered in consequence of corrupt and wilful perjury, it should appear that the person charged with the perjury has been thereof duly convicted, and that the verdict could not have been obtained without the evidence of such perjured person. Neither of these conditions exists in this case. Code, §359; 25 Ga., 671; 30 Id., 300.

3. A witness on the trial having testified as to the point on which the newly discovered testimony bore, such newly discovered testimony, which was merely cumulative as to what such witness swore, or tended to impeach the statements of another witness, did not require a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Donaldson & Hawes, for plaintiff in error.

Maston O'Neal; O. G. Gurley, for defendants.

Kavanagh vs. Mobile & Girard Railroad. Refusal of Injunction, from Muscogee. Damages. Nuisance. Injunction. Municipal Corporations. Columbus. (Before Judge Willis.)

Blandford, J.—1. If a street in a city be occupied by the side-tracks of a railroad company and its cars and engines, without authority of law, it is a public nuisance. If the owner of adjoining property suffer special damage therefrom, in which the public do not participate, this entitles her to maintain an action. And if the injury, from its nature, is not susceptible of being adequately compensated by damages at law, or is such that, from its continuance, a permanent mischief must occasion a constantly recurring grievance, which cannot be otherwise prevented, equity will enjoin it. Code, §2997, 2999; 6 East, 427; 3 Campbell, 224; 3 Bl. Com., 215; 9 Paige, 576; 2 Story's Eq. Jur., 925; 9 Ga., 425; Supp. to 33 Ga., 141; 30 Ga., 507; 64 Id., 423; 6 Johns. Ch., 439; 2 Dillon Mun. Corps., 661-669; 72 Ga., 172.

2. Under the act incorporating the city of Columbus, as construed by this court, the fee in the streets is in the state, and the use in the public; and the municipal authorities have no power to authorize any obstructions to be placed in the streets, legislative action being necessary for that purpose. The act of 1857, authorized the connection of the Muscogee railroad with the Opelika Branch Railroad and the Mobile and Girard railroad at Columbus, by extending their roads through the city commons and streets, with such side tracks, turn-outs and sheds as might be necessary for the convenience of freights and passengers, provided they first obtained the consent of the people of the city, upon such terms as might be agreed on and should be satisfactory to them. But, where the municipal authorities, by resolution, proposed to the people to vote "connection" or "no connection," only submitting the question of allowing a connection by a single track, and the vote was in favor of "connection," this action, without more, did not authorize the laying of side-tracks in the street. Nor could the mayor and council, without further authority, grant such power.

Judgment reversed.

W. A. Little; W. A. Carter, for plaintiff in error.

Peabody, Brannon & Battle, for defendant.

Tucker vs. Walters. Case, from Dougherty. Damages. Torts. Opprobious Words. Charge of Court. Assault and Battery. Justification. Verdict. (Before Judge Bower.)

Blandford, J.—Where a suit for damages was brought, and it was alleged that the defendant had cut the plaintiff with a knife, and on the trial it appeared that a difference as to a certain indebtedness arose between the parties; that the plaintiff made a statement, and defendant responded "It is not so;" that plaintiff said it was so, and upon the defendant's repeating that it was not so, the plaintiff struck him, and then seized him from behind, catching his arms and crushing him down upon the floor, and while in this condition the defendant took out a knife and stabbed the plaintiff in the leg,—it was error for the court to charge that the words so spoken by the defendant, whether in a mild, kind or insulting manner, were not approbious words, and that the manner in which they were spoken would not make them so. It should be left to the jury to determine whether, under all the facts and circumstances of the case, the words were opprobious and abusive or not, and whether or not the battery on the part of the plaintiff upon the defendant was justifiable.

2. The facts in this case required a verdict for the defendant, and a new trial will not be required by the erroneous charge of the court. Even if the words were approbious and justified the giving of the blow, the plaintiff followed up this battery with another, without justification; and if it were necessary to the escape of defendant for him to use his knife, he was justifiable in so doing.

Judgment affirmed.

R. Hobbs; D. H. Pope, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Jones; C. B. Wooten; R. F. Lyon, for defendant.

Caudle vs. Rice, assignee. Injunction, from Fulton. Judgments. Parties Set-off. Attorney and Client. Liens. Injunction. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Marshall, J. Clarke.)

Blandford, J.—1. When a defendant in a judgment obtained in the city court of Atlanta thereafter purchased, and had assigned to him a judgment alleged to have been previously obtained in the superior court against the plaintiff by another, and moved to set it off against the plaintiff's judgment; and where the plaintiff moved to set aside the judgment establishing as lost the judgment assigned; and thereupon the defendant withdrew his application to set off, and filed an equitable answer to the motion to set aside, praying that the enforcement of the plaintiff's judgment be enjoined until the motion to set aside should be determined; and where the attorneys of the plaintiff appeared and showed that they had a half interest therein, the court should not have refused to permit them to be made parties, but should have required that they be so made. 2 Dan. Ch. Pr., 373; 4 Ga., 586; 6 Id., 458; 11 Id., 646; 17 Id., 223; 58 Id., 328.

2. Where a defendant, after the rendition of a judgment against him, purchased and had assigned to him a judgment previously obtained against the plaintiff by another, he could not set it off against the plaintiff's judgment so as to prevent the latter's attorneys from recovering their fees and to abrogate the lien of the attorneys for their fees. Therefore, if the interest of the attorneys appear, they should not be enjoined from using the judgment to obtain the fees to which they are entitled, pending a litigation between the parties as to the validity of the assigned judgment. Code, §1989; 18 N. Y., 368; 1 Tenn., 123; 4 N. H., 347; 62 Me., 286; 86 Ind., 172; 9 Bush (Ky.,) 659; 8 Fla., 183; 4 Cow., 416; 38 Ala., 827; 5 Day., 163; 1 Paige Ch., 672.

Judgment reversed.

Arnold & Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

Abbott & Smith, for defendant.

Other head notes will appear tomorrow.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

JACKSON PROPERTY,
FOREST AVENUE.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON TUESDAY, March 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m., that splendid lot 107x222 feet, with a 12 ft. alley, on the corner of Courtland street and Forest avenue, with the two-story brick residence, two servants' rooms in rear, parlor, sitting, dining, family, bath and rooms, butler's pantry, closets, halls, both and west verandas on first floor, 3 bedrooms, store and bathrooms on second floor, hot and cold water attachments, gas, chandeliers, etc., all in place.

This property is only one block east of Peachtree street, sidewalks, gas and watermains and sewer on Forest avenue, has the very best of surroundings, convenient to street cars, and Ivy and Calhoun street schools.

It is a superb home, and should command the attention of all who want a home. It is in the right place, in the right neighborhood, on the right street and fronts right. In fact it is only occasionally by some providential cause that such property is on the market at all.

On the east side of the residence is lot No. 2, 50x200 and 216 to a 12 foot alley, and lot No. 3 all shown on plat. Taken as a whole, it is one of the most complete homes in the city. Shade trees, grass lawn, vineyard, fruit trees, all of choice quality, fine garden spot, and to be apprciated must be seen on the ground.

Parties desiring to examine the premises, are invited to call and attend the sale on the 15th of March, at 4 p. m. Will be sold with perfect titles. Terms, one third cash, balance six and twelve months, with eight per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall st.

Executor's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TERMS OF A DEcree rendered in the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, on the 26th day of November, 1886, in the case of W. J. Garrett and W. W. Austell as executors of Alfred Austell, deceased, and others against Mrs. Francona Austell and others, we will sell on the first (1st) day of April, 1887, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, on the premises, at public outcry for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The land in the city of Atlanta, county aforesaid, known as the Trout house lot, fronting on Decatur street one hundred feet, more or less, and extending back at right angles with Decatur street and along Pryor street one hundred and forty-four feet, more or less, to alley.

This February 24, 1887.

W. W. AUSTELL,
JAMES SWANN.
W. J. GARRETT,
Executors.

tf

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the court of ordinary, granted at chambers February 17, 1887, will be sold at 296 Peachtree street, at public outcry, on Tuesday the 1st day March, 1887, and from day to day until said sale is completed, within the legal hours of sale, the following personal perishable property of the estate of John N. Landrum, deceased, to-wit: A general stock of merchandise, consisting of canned goods, cigars, tobacco, flour, meat, produce, and all kinds of goods usually kept in a retail grocery store. Also all fixtures in said store. Also one horse and one mule, 2 delivery wagons and one buggy. Terms cash.

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
Administrator.

Bargains in Real Estate.

$12000 for lot Marietta st, 115 to W. and A. R. R., for manufacturing.
$6000 for lot, Peters st near Whitehall, 50x300, along an alley.
$3250 for valuable m'f'g lot 225x110 on W. & A. R. R.
$1250 for vacant lot, Jackson st 50x150—a bargain.
$1150 for a vacant lot, Boulevard, 53x175, very cheap.
$4000 for splendidly improved place, Harris st, corner, gem.
$2350 for new 5 r h, Chapel st, 50x288.
$1100 for nice 4 r h, cor Mills and Fowler; must be sold Monday.
$1700 for 5 2 r h's, Harris st, 122x202, rents $24 month.
$2150 for farm, improved, 30 acres, 2 miles of city, cheap.
$2150 for farm, near railroad, one mile of Edgewood, 31 acres, very low.
$7000 for farm on Georgia R. R., in Kirkwood, 58 acres, very low.
$2500 for farm, dairy, well improved, 10 acres, Kirkwood.
$450 for two 2 r h's, lot 60x100, rents $8 monthly.
$550 for 3 r h, Park st, lot 50x95, new house, cheap.
$6000 for 7 r h, Whitehall, 80x200, nice and a bargain.
$5,500 for 8 r h, Whitehall, 60x180, nice, new and neat.
$8500 for 14 r brick h, Whitehall, 65x200, beautiful site.
$5600 for 6 r h, Whitehall, 60x100, lovely home.
$7000 for 13 r h, Whitehall, 94x200, near, nice, new and neat.
$2500 for 9 r h, Williams and Mills, a daisy.
$2400 for 5 r h, cor Cox and Courtland, 50x149, a sunflower.
$3800 for 6 r h, W Peachtree, 45x200, a beautiful pansy.
$6500 for 6 r h, Luckie cor Spring, 73x100 a blossom.
$875 for vacant lot, Pryor, 50x170, a Jeems dandy.
$500 for vacant lot, Formwalt cor Crumley, 50x170.
$2500 for vacant lot, near Forest ave, 1¼ acres, a fort.
$800 for vacant lot, Forest ave, 50x150, worth $1,200.
$3750 for 8 r h, Ivy, 85x152, near Harris, worth $4,500.
$4000 for 7 r h, Currier near Peachtree, 50x181, great bargain.
$6250 for vacant lot, Peachtree, 50x200 inside, a picture.
$5000 each for 7 vacant lots, Peachtree, 100x250, crown jewels.
$6000 each for 4 vacant lots, Peachtree, 100x400, very desirable.
$7500 each for 3 vacant lots, Peachtree, 100x400, nothing prettier.
$10000 for improved place, Edgewood, 9 acres, a beauty.
$8000 for 10 r h, large lot, Capitol ave.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

BUY YOU A HOME—FRIERSON & SCOTT WILL sell you a home on monthly, quarterly or annual payment. Call and see them at their office in the Kimball house. tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—15c. SAMPLE SASH HOLder free for stamp; away ahead of anything of the kind ever invented; beats weights; outsells everything. $10 a day. Brohard & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL FAST SELLING article, (patented) in Georgia. Experience and reference required. Address, F. A. Hubka, 730 and 732 S Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS! EVERY HOUSEKEEPER WANTS it. Big money for you. Send stamp. Lock Box 139, Erie, Pa. 12t

WANTED—TO SEND OUT MARCH THE 7TH A number of agents through the southern and western states for Montee's Mode of Coat and Dress cutting, without chart or scales. Agents' class No. 2 will commence February 28. Terms, etc., call at 14½ Whitehall street, Montee's Dresscutting School

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. HAYGOOD, 33 MARIETTA STREET, WILL have a special sale of fine Art Goods, Wednesday, March 2d, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., continuing Thursdays and Fridays at the same hour if the goods are not sold. Roman, Grecian and Etruscan Vases, Tazzas, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Parlor Ornaments, and many other beautiful goods, which are now being received and arranged for the grand free exhibition Tuesday afternoon and evening. These goods are all pure Italian marble and alabaster work of art. All lovers of art, and the ladies especially, invited to attend. Chairs provided for ladies. No smoking allowed.

SEND YOUR GOODS, HORSES, ETC., TO OLCOTT & Co., the best auction house in the city—11 North Broad street. feb2-1m

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD NOTES NOT CONnected with real estate or, to make loans on good collaterals. The Tolleson Commission Co., 28 South Pryor street, Jackson building.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—ONE LIPPINCOTT'S 3 DRAUGHT 8 syrup "Gem" soda apparatus, brand new, only used two months. Has all necessary connections for use at once. Will be sold cheap for cash or on installments. This is a "Gem" that will pay you. Call or write, L. J. Daniel, 3 Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga. 2t

FOR SALE—FOUR COPIES OF THE NEW ATlanta City Directory, price $5 per copy. Apply to W. J. Campbell, Mgr. Constitution Job Office. tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT post paid to any address for 50c. for a tablet of 50, or 85c. for 100. Address the Constitution. d&wy-tf.

PERSONAL.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

A NICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. tf

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BUTLER—APPLY, with recommendations, at 170 S. Pryor street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT AND VEST makers, at Olmstead, Varney & Co's., 110 Twentieth st., Birmingham, Ala. Best prices paid. 3t

WANTED—A WOMAN OF SENSE, ENERGY AND respectability for our business in her locality; middle aged preferred. Salary $50 per month. Permanent position. References exchanged. E. J. JOHNSON, Manager, 16 Barclay Street, N. Y. mon 4tl

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; easily learned in an hour; no peddling; 10 to 50c an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10c for 24 samples and a package of material to commence work on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK IMPORTING AND jobbing tea house, a first class salesman for the southern states; none but men of experience and having an established trade need apply. Address with full particulars and written references, Daniel Ellis Woodhull, New York city.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO HANDLE THE electric ink eraser pencil; erases ink in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; territory free; sample 35 cents; salary and expenses paid to good men. Address The Electric Ink Eraser Co., 408 Main street, Quincy, Ill. feb 27—sat sun mon

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A SETTLED WHITE WOMAN, EXperienced with children and housework, to go to small town near Atlanta. Good reference required. Address Z, Constitution Office. 3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD wages; room on lot. Apply at once to 19 W. Baker st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. APply at once. Good salary. Mrs. E. Oppenheimer, Tuskegee Ala.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK. APPLY, with recommendations, at 170 S. Pryor street.

SALESLADY—FIRST CLASS YOUNG LADY DEsirous may apply. Must have some experience. Foot's Trunk Factory, 34 Whitehall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A POSITION AS FOREMAN MOULDer in iron foundry in any part of the south, can give the best of reference in regard to ability. Wm. Vaughn, Pittsburg, Pa. 1w

WANTED — POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER—have just graduated at the best college in the South. A 1 references. Apply to S., 116 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL AND SALOON, centrally located in the city of Memphis, having accommodation for 40 guests, for sale on easy terms. Titles perfect; or will sell furniture and rent property. Apply to M. Sheridan, 11 Poplar street, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OF THE BEST WINE-rooms in the city. The reason is one of the partners wants to move to Fort Hamilton, New York, the other one has other business to attend to. Inquire at 7 East Alabama st. 7t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

G. W. ADIAR—OFFICE FOR RENT.—I HAVE for rent that elegant suit of offices, in the Centennial Building, now occupied by Messrs. Hoke & Burton Smith. The finest offices and best location in the city. Telephone 79. G. W. Adair, Kimball House.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD TO BE HAD AT the Howell house, 25 N. Forsyth street. Day boarders also solicited. 2t

Board Wanted.

YOUNG MAN IN ATLANTA ATTENDING school desires board in good private family, or first-class boarding house. References exchanged. Address, giving terms, etc., S. W. G., Constitution

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD for man and wife in private family, or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. West of Mitchell st. preferred. A. B. C., care of Letter Carrier.

WANTED—BOARD FOR MAN AND WIFE AND two small children in private family. References exchanged. Address Box 237, Atlanta, Ga. d 1w

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIER IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT $1.00 PER MONTH, $2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR $10 A YEAR.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

General Eastern Agent. J. J. FLYNN,
23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

FAIR | *INDICATIONS for Atlanta, taken at 1 o'clock a. m: Fair; cool. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida: colder; fair weather; northwesterly winds.* | COLD

A DETERMINED movement will be made all along the line in New York to close or regulate the low dens and dives which have so long disgraced the city.

THE seismoscope in the signal office at Washington was disturbed by the recent earthquake in France and Italy. The earthquake wave traveled in this direction at the rate of five hundred miles an hour.

THE experts say that earthquake shocks may be expected in southern Europe for at least three months to come. It is to be hoped that the light touch, the other day at Charleston, Augusta and Savannah does not indicate a similar period of disturbance.

POOR Bartley Campbell's plays have been knocked off at auction for little or nothing. If the dramatist had gone through life at a slower pace he would not now be in a lunatic asylum, and his wife would not be battling with creditors over the wreck of her husband's fortunes. Too much "rush" ruined everything.

ACCORDING to the Rev. Mr. Baxter, the London preacher, we may look out next year for demon horsemen, who will slay a third part of mankind, to say nothing of swarms of demon scorpion locusts. When Mr. Baxter made this prediction in a lecture in New York, the other night, the audience rose and howled at him.

THE most remarkable divorce case of the year is reported from Chicago. When the case was called the judge looked down and asked if the parties had tried the experiment of living together again. The lawyer for the lady replied that they had not. "Suppose they try it," suggested the judge. A softened expression came over the faces of the parties to the suit, and they left the court room a reunited pair.

LORD WOLSELEY, in his recent magazine article on General Lee, sides with the confederates. He treats the war as a struggle of a small population, with no help from outside by blockade runners or otherwise, against a rich republic with all Europe for its recruiting ground. "The northern invaders," says Lord Wolseley, "were driven back from Bull Run across the Potomac like herds of frightened sheep." He professes respect for the dogged determination of the northern troops, and for the "chivalrous valor of the gallant men whom General Lee led to victory, fighting for those rights most prized by freemen." "Both sides," admits Lord Wolseley, "fought well." But so low is his opinion of the military quality of both that he declares the co-operation of one army corps of regular troops would have given complete victory to whichever side it fought on. Antietam is described as a confederate victory; Gettysburg as a drawn battle, and General Sherman's march as splendid but almost unopposed. The proportion of federals to confederates in each action throughout the war, he says, was two or three to one, and General Lee's ultimate failure was due to his mistaken obedience to President Davis.

"What Fools These Mortals Be!"

A recent editorial reference in these columns to the fact that one of our citizens claimed exemption from the street tax upon the ground that he was a Buddhist doubtless struck many of our readers as a humorous squib.

No joke was intended. It takes all sorts of people to make up a world, and the Buddhists are determined to be on hand. The revival of this old fashion in religion is due perhaps to the restless conditions of modern thought. When a man has nothing else to do he gets into the habit of sitting up with himself. He plays high-jinks with his intellect. He pulls his emotions out and fumbles them over. This sort of by-play leads to Buddhism.

What is Buddhism? To most of us it appears to be a poetic fancy more than anything else. A few extracts from one of Mr. Olcott's books will be of interest:

"In other religions the priests claim to be intercessors between men and God, to help obtain pardon of sins; the Buddhist priests do not acknowledge or expect anything from a divine power, but they ought to govern their lives according to the doctrine of Ruddha and teach the true path to others. A personal god Buddhists regard as only a gigantic shadow thrown upon the void of space by the imagination of ignorant men. Buddha taught that two things are eternal—viz., 'Akasa' and 'Nirvana'; everything has come out of Akasa in obedience to a law of motion inherent to it, and, after a certain existence, passes away. No thing ever come out of nothing. We do not believe in miracles; hence we deny creation and cannot conceive of a Creator. * * * It [Buddhism] teaches the highest goodness without a God; a continued existence without what goes by the name of 'soul'; a happiness without an objective heaven; a method of salvation without a vicarious savior; a redemption by one's self as the redeemer, and without rites, prayers, penances, priests, or intercessory saints, and a summum bonum attainable in this life and in this world."

Through many more pages runs a similar strain of comparison between Buddhism and Christianty. The doctrine of rebirths, which is due to Tanha, or the unsatisfied desire of existence, is set forth in few words. This doctrine is founded on "the perceptions that perfect justice, equilibrium, and adjustment as inherent in the univeral law of nature. Buddhists do not believe one life long enough for the reward or punishment of a man's deeds. The great circle of rebirths will be more or less quickly run through according to the preponderating purity or impurity of the several lives of the individual."

The ultimate point of the many lives of each individual is Nirvana. There he rests. This final condition is one of "total cessation of changes, of perfect rest; o the absence of desire and illusion and sorrow; of the total obliteration that goes to make up the physical man."

The rules laid down for the attainment of Nirvana are pure and good. They are condensed into the following:

"To cease from all sin,
To get virtue,
To cleanse one's own heart—
This is the religion of the Buddhas."

Perhaps this fad about Buddhism is simply a reaction from agnosticism and infidelty. At any rate the men and women in Christian lands who have picked it up show no very great degree of earnestness. If, however, it has any bearing on the street tax question, we may expect to hear from it for some time to come.

Knife or Fork?

A correspondent, writing from Monroe, N. C., says:

In your paper of February 15th, in your editorial on table etiquette, you, with all others on this subject, condemn the use of the knife in eating. What gave rise to this? Is it founded on good, hard, common sense, or did some crank start it.

Our correspondent is probably in error in mistaking for serious editorial opinion the flippant and casual remarks of some paragrapher. Editorially, THE CONSTITUTION does not condemn the use of the knife in eating, and if this matter is to be sprung on the country as a social or political issue our clarion voice will be heard far up the height, so to speak.

We believe it was Mr. Dickens who remarked that when he sat at table with Americans he was overpowered by a sickening fear that they would cut their mouths. And yet Mr. Dickens, with all his powers of observation, never witnessed such a casualty. Long before Mr. Dickens's day people ate with their knives, and managed to get along very comfortably. We may mention in passing that a great many people who ate their food with their knives were loved and respected by all who knew them. Some of them were men and women of genius. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson ate with their knives, and their neighbors thought well of them.

We will say to our correspondent, however, that it is much more comfortable to employ the fork in this manner. Sensible people who use the fork instead of the knife for conveying food to the mouth do so because the fork seems better adapted for that purpose, and is more convenient. The habits and customs of sensible people make up good manners and the rules of etiquette. There are a great many fools who imagine that etiquette is something apart from the suggestions of common sense, and who make of the matter a sort of fetish.

If our correspondent finds it more comfortable and convenient to employ the knife instead of the fork, then the knife is the thing for him. Such use of it involves neither bad manners nor vulgarity, though there are a great many people who think so. John Habberton, the novelist, says that at the north a man is considered a gentleman if he shaves once a day and wears fashionable clothes. We suppose this test answers its purpose in New York; but it should be borne in mind that there is sometimes a vast difference between what seems and what is.

LITERARY circles in Chicago are very indignant because Mr. Lowell's lecture on Richard the three-eye was a warmed-over one. A prominent sausage-maker has written a very indignant letter to the newspapers about it.

THE election of Senator Ingalls as president pro tem of the senate is due to the fact that he defeated the confirmation of a colored man who had been nominated to an office by Mr. Cleveland. Southern negroes should prepare to vote for Ingalls for president.

IT is said that literary men at the north affect neuralgia so that they can compell their wifes to write at their dictation.

MR. LOWELL refused to talk politics in Chicago because he was afraid his views would "excite remark." The truth of the business is, that if Chicago wants to hear about politics, it can call on Carter Harrison.

ROSCOE CONKLING wields a facile pen when he is in a writing mood. The other day he contributed the following little essay in order to help out a journal published in the interests of a hospital fair at Syracuse:

How long they live who create wise and lasting humanities!

Poor Nellie Gwynn! A bastard born in a coal yard—an orange girl in a theater—the mistress of an actor and afterwards of a king. She became the mother of a noble house and the founder of one of the holiest charities that ever blessed the human race.

History and its readers have had sneers for her and will have more. The withered witchery of her life may never be left to the mercy of oblivion. But she will long be gratefully remembered by myriads scathed by the suns and the wars of the climes where the drums of England beat.

Had not "the clouded gray of the circumstance" mildewed her birth and life and disclosed her feet of clay, the majesty of a single action for humanity world have lifted all her character and personality to the skies, and fixed her there as a sunbright glory of the race.

Monuments, made on purpose to be only monuments, are not apt to stand.

Time outlives the falling builded into dead effigies, and soon makes havoc where living hands no longer grapple with decay.

But memorials which shelter the sick and the poor do not perish, if well founded. They grow strong, because the endless procession cares for them as it passes—cares selfishly and unselfishly too.

So, whether regarded only practically or in more exalted aspects, well may we strive to help build something not to fall or stand idle, but to last and bless those who will thankfully preserve and perpetuate it.

CONTINUED ruptures are reported between the Knights of Labor and the trades unions These are symptoms of a reaction that everybody has been looking for.

SOME doctors tried to graft a rabbit's eye on a northwestern editor. The doctors are almost as able as the astronomers, and the astronomers are almost as talented as the so-called scientists. The editor should have been rubbed with a rabbit's foot.

THE WOMEN OF MEXICO.

Their Forms, Faces and Defects—Rich Old Aztec Types.

In Mexico it is only by degrees that handsome faces begin to dawn upon us. The beauty of these women consists in superb black eyes, very fine dark hair, small feet and prettily shaped hands and arms. Their chief defects are that they are frequently short and fat (almost invariably being mountains of flesh at 40); their teeth are often bad—partly, no doubt, because there are few good dentists in Mexico—and their complexions are neither the clear olive of the Spaniard nor the glowing brown of the Italian, but a muddy, bilious looking yellow, says a letter to the Nashville Banner. Worse than all this, their dressing is execrable, and from lack of corset, or some defect in nature or the modiste, their figures have usually an ndescribably slouching look—the graceless contour of "a meal bag tied in the middle." Their notion of squeezing the foot into a shoe half an inch too short, and always with an enormously high heel directly under the instep, soon ruins the foot and destroys all grace of carriage.

The handsomest women in Mexico are not found at the capital, but—as in Spain, it is said that none of the beauties of Madrid were born there—the tall and graceful belles here, distinguished for clear complexions and fine teeth, come from Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Guadalajara.

Among the lower classes, however, one occasionally sees a face and figure so lovely that we may suppose just such another was Donna Marinla, Cortes' enchantress—with hair and eyes of extraordinary beauty, teeth like pearls, complexion dark but glowing, tiny bare feet and hands, and arms whose exquisite shape neither sun nor toil can injure. In these rare cases it is more than likely that, though Indian in appearance, there were intermarriages in former days between her progenitors and decendants of the Spanish conquerors.

Some of the finest looking women in Mexico, both in form and feature, are found among the civilized Indians. While Mexican ladies of high caste live in luxurious ease, seldom walking at all, and at 45 are shriveled, decrepit and useless, the Aztec females, owing to outdoor exercises and laborious habits, are strong and active at 70 years of age. True, they wrinkle at middle age, till their faces at 50 resemble dried figs, but that is the inevitable effect of tropical wind and early maturity. There is no country in the world where, according to population, so much animal food and fat are consumed, and none where less is needed. The consumers are not the Indians, who cannot afford it, but the higher classes, who generally eat meat three times a day. Doubtless the early fading beauty of aristocratic Mexicans, their over corpulency, decayed teeth and muddy skins, are the result of injurious food and insufficient exercise, while the quantity of grease, chili and sweetmeats consumed, in a climate which is naturally irritating and inflammatory, helps to bring on those ruinous nervous complaints that here are so general.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR MEN.

The Correct Thing for Fashionables From Top to Toe.

The fashions in hats will not be greatly changed.

The fashionable collar will be high, with a wide spread.

Dress shirts are to be of ribbed goods. Some will be embroidered in pique figures.

Stripped shirts with white collars and cuffs will be worn with business suits as heretofore.

Cuffs will be worn rather longer than at present, either round or square cornered. Cuff-buttons will be linked.

Spring overcoats are to be short, shaped to the figure, and stitched upon the edges. They will be in light colors.

The handsomest mufflers for evening wear are of white cashmere embroidered in fantastic figures of delicate tint.

Trousers will be cut larger in the leg. The patterns will be mostly in stripes, although some swell checked goods will be worn.

Dress suits of a fine diagonal cloth will be the fashion. The vest will be white and adorned with round silver buttons. These buttons are the latest thing out.

There is a great demand among the swells for dress ties which they can tie themselves. These are of plain white lawn or linen. The lawn is preferred, as being more easily tied.

The most popular street gloves will be those of a light tan color, with three spear points attached upon the back. Evening gloves will be pearl colored, embroidered upon the back in the same color.

Shoes will be worn with low heels and tips upon the toes. They will be broad toed and laced with porpoise skin. Light colored uppers will be worn by the exquisites. Patent leather gaiters will be proper for the afternoon and evening, with tips upon the toes.

Business suits will be made principally in fou-button sack coats, shaped to the figure and cut long. The breast pockets will be patched and th side pockets furnished with flaps. For the afternoon three-button cutaways will be in vogue, the coat and vest lower than the present, displaying a wider expanse of shirt bosom.

Four-in-hand neckties will be the most popular. The patterns are small stripes and figures. White four-in-hand ties will be worn in the afternoon of light ribbed goods. Some tinted shades also promise to become popular. Polka dot ties are also in demand, and white ties with embroidered dots will be fashionable.

BOSTON'S COAST DEFENSE.

How the Hub City Would Fare if Shelled by Gunboats.

From Interview in Boston Record.

"What could we do against an attack by ironclads?" said Colonel Livingstone, the commanding officer of Fort Warren, yesterday. "Well, we couldn't do much, that's a fact. The fort is behind the times, and our ordnance is not of a modern pattern. Granite fortifications are out of date, and all we conld do would be to trust to some chance shot to penetrate the armor of an attacking vessel and thus disable her. However, the enemy could take a position to the eastward and shell us out; we would be like rats caught in a trap. Still, I do not believe that the huge floating batteries of the European powers would dare cross the Atlantic, with their tremendous draught and clumsy bulk. I think we would have to contend against the class called cruisers, but still this class carry some heavy metal, and unless something unusual happened, could compel us to capitulate. I do not think we could successfully defend a line of torpedoes planted across the channel, and as for offering any successful resistance to an armored fleet, that everybody knows would be next to impossible.

"There is no city in the country easier to be defended by natural facilities than Boston, unless it is San Francisco. Granite forts are out of date, and steel fortifications must take their place. Everybody who understands the position of the islands in the harbor will see at once the opportunities for range, cross and plunging fires. But the fortifications necessary cannot be built in a day or a week, and it will take a large sum of money. My idea would be to have modern steel forts, with revolving turrets, armed with ordinance of great range and penetrating power, placed on Point Allerton, and one of the Brewsters; similar fortifications on Georges island, where Fort Warren now stands, and a point upon Lovell's or Gallop's island opposite; these would be for the defense of the main ship channel, while Broad sound, which could be approached by vessels of only comparatively light draught, could be defended by forts upon Deer and Long islands, with possibly a fort upon a point in the Nahant peninsula. Just here let me say that all this talk about a vessel anchoring off Nahant and calmly shelling the city I regard as all nonsense. In the first place the distance is a good seven miles, and that is a long way to fire a projectile; again, if the distance could be covered, the gun would have to be greatly elevated, and the recoil upon the vessel's deck would do her great damage and perhaps disable her."

They Didn't Eat Him.

The Rev. Thomas C. Needham, of Philadelphia, tells this remarkable story of his early life. He was born in Ireland, but while quite small was kidnapped and taken aboard of a vessel to be brought to this country. While on the voyage a Catholic priest tattooed a crucifix on his arm, and this was instrumental, not long after, in saving his life. The vessel, instead of landing, as was expected, was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, and young Needham worked his way down through South America, until he finally fell into the hands of the Patagonian Indians. They, as is well known, were not averse to indulging in human cutlets occasionally, and were particularly well pleased with white meat. So Needham was stripped and was about to be sacrificed, but the Indian who was to wield the deadly knife saw the cross on his arm and fell back in awe, and the result was that the Indians fell down and worshipped the boy they had intended to eat. The explanation of their sudden change of programme was thot a number of Jesuits had gone through Patagonia some years previous and not only escaped being eaten, but made a strong impression upon the Indians with their religious teachings.

A Horrible Thought.

From the Merchant Traveler.

They were out sleigh riding together, and their thoughts and conversation turned on the subject which usually agitates the minds of young people under those circumstances.

"George," she murmured, "will you always love me?"

"Yes, indeed, I will, he replied, "even after we're married. And will you always retain your present feelings towards me?"

"Always, George."

"Ah, there are so many things that might happen which would make your affection less warm. Suppose I should meet with some accident—one which would leave me disfigured for life?"

"It would never make the slightest difference."

"But suppose I should meet with a railroad accident (which, being a traveling man, I am very likely to do, and lose a leg or an arm, would—"

"An arm, George! Oh, dearest, let us talk of something else."

And George dropped the subject, and proceeded to demonstrate that up to date his arms were just as good as any to be found.

THE PINCHER AT WORK.

He Frightens Young Women in Cincinnati Half Out of Their Wits.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—For three days the "Pincher" has been practicing his dastardly tricks in the vicinity of Findlay street and Freeman avenue in this city. Several weeks ago The Daily News published a dispatch from New Orleans giving an account of the dastardly work of a villain that was known as the "Pincher." He had a mania for pinching women and little girls. He would lay in wait in some secluded spot, and, catching sight of a girl or woman, would follow her. When chance offered itself he would rush out, seize her around the waist and pinch her on the arms and limbs and face. The screams of the woman would cause him to desist and run.

A man answering to his description and being addicted to the same nefarious habit was next complained of in Louisville, and it now appears that he is following the same tactics in Cincinnati. On Wednesday night about six o'clock the residents in the neighborhood of Findlay and Freeman avenue were aroused by the piercing screams of a woman. A crowd collected and the woman told how a man had jumped out of the alley in the rear of Chris Kinsinger's residence, and seizing her around the waist, had pinched her on the face and arm. The marks of the brute's fingers could be plainly seen on her face.

On Thursday night there was a recurrence of the outrage. About 10 o'clock there were more screams, accompanied by the cries of "help!" murder!" A crowd quickly congregated, and the woman told the same story as the woman had the night before. She was crying, and said the man had darted out of the alley, seized her around the waist and pinched her on the arms and face. Her face also showed the marks of the villain's fingers.

Last night, a few minutes after seven o'clock, Miss Minnie Couch, the nineteen-year-old daughter of John Couch, the wholesale lumber dealer, was treated in a similar manner by this unknown brute. She left home to attend services at the York Street Methodist-Episcopal church, where she sings in the choir. It was raining hard. As she passed along she heard footsteps at the back of her. She turned around and saw a man following her. He had an umbrella in the front of his face, shading it from view. She walked on a few feet further when she heard the click of his umbrella being closed. She turned around. By this time the man was right on her. He seized her around the waist. She was so frightened that she could not scream out, but finally succeeded in breaking away after he had severely pinched her on the arm.

She had, by this time, recovered herself somewhat, and managed to cry for help. As she ran across the street the man followed. Her screams attracted the attention of Mr. West, the stockman, who lives on the opposite side of the street. When Mr. West opened his door he saw a man stop suddenly, turn around and run through the alley in the rear of Kinsinger's residence. His victim continued to cry for help. Mr West assisted the terrified girl into his house, but as soon as she reached the parlor she fell to the floor in a faint, and was with difficulty, restored to consciousness.

FORGOT TO EAT AND SO PERISHED

A Famous Chemist's Devotion to Science Causes His Death.

Philadelphia Special to New York Journal.

Some say that Gaston Dubois, an old Frenchman whose body was found in his little frame workshop on Perkiomen street a few nights ago, died of blasted hopes, but the coroner's jury declared it starvation.

Dubois was a chemist, who had an idea that by means of a powerful heat, electrical currents and other agents he could transform carbon or even mineral matter into rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds. Dubois was a very learned scientist, and this one subject was his hobby. In his time he had invented dyes that have made fortunes for those to whom he sold his formula for a mere song, and he now has a brother in this city who is about introducing a "fast black," the hint for which was given him by Gaston.

For years Dubois struggled with his crystalizations, and was always on the verge of success. Several times he produced tiny sand-like particles that had every appearance of being real gems, but as soon as he attempted to increase the size he met with failure.

He had a laboratory fitted up in the most extravagant manner—crucibles and furnaces that were imported from France and Germany and batteries of the most improved invention. He spent every cent he could make and all that he had saved through years of frugality in his final efforts to achieve results.

About a week before he died he startled his old friend Zacharoff, a Russian peddler, who lived in the adjoining house, by declaring that he had at last succeeded; that he had produced a diamond two karats in weight, and that he meant to take it to a jewelry house on the following day.

That night the crystal burst into a million fragments, each smaller than the finest grain of sand. It was while studying how to avoid such an occurrence in the future that he starved to death, and Zacharoff declares that he worked over his crucibles and batteries day and night.

Dubois lived alone, and it was not until two days after he died that his body was discovered. Not even a crust of bread was to be found in the house or a cent of money. The coroner's physician, who made the post mortem examination, declared that he had starved himself to death.

A member of the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., the jewelers, stated to the Journal correspondent that Dubois had frequently brought tiny, chip-like pieces of crystal to them and solicited their purchase, but they had examined the offerings carefully and found them worthless.

Dubois was a native of Lyons and his father was quite a distinguished French chemist.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL DINNER.

Minister Denby Entertained by the Viceroy at Nan-King.

From the Indianapolis Sentinal.

There were three Chinese entertainments at Nan-King. I describe only the one at general's yaman, as being the most distinctive:

Above the dais in the room was a quiver of paper cases, varying in length. It was explained that when the general sent to a prisoner a long one it meant a death sentence; when he sent a short one it meant bastinadoing. In the center of the room a table, without cover, was set, with bowls, chopsticks, and the tiny Chinese cups. At the last moment it was found that knives and forks were forgotten, and Captain Miller sent to the ship for some of his own. When they came, the dinner—at which Captain Miller, the general, the taotai, the interpreter and I were present—commenced. There were bowls for the captain and me, but only chopsticks and porcelain spoons for the others. A large bowl was put in the center of the table, into which the general put a spoon, and, rising as he did so, deposited some of the contents in our bowls. We rose to acknowledge the courtesy. After we were helped the others helped themselves with their spoons, and conveyed the contents to their mouths. This process continued through an innumerable number of dishes—bird's nests, shark's fins, shark's lips, bamboo shoots, etc., with chicken, duck, pork, mutton, etc. There were Chinese wines supplied by attendants who sedulously filled the cups.

At intervals the attendants brought to the guests a damp cloth with which the faces were moistened. Pipes and cigarettes were smoked between the courses. I noticed at the Union club in New York and the Bohemian in San Francisco the same custom prevailed. After a time the table became much disfigured with the various gravies which dropped from the spoons and chopsticks, and occasionally a servant wipped it with a cloth. The dinner went on through two hours, and new bowls of fresh meats and soups seemed never ending. I finally suggested to the general that I could eat no more, but if he would keep the balance until I came back in two years from now I would do the best I could. This sally was received with laughter, and ended the feast. Dishes were brought ad infinitum until you absolutely surrendered. There was much jollity and fun at this dinner. I told Charles Lamb's story of the discovery of roast pig, which was received with shouts of laughter, and announcement by the Taotai that he had one house and a pig and that he was going home to burn the house that night.

A Benefit for Keifer.

Nashville Cor. Springfield Republican.

There is a breeze here in the army of the Cumberland people over the discovery that a committee of the society, without authority from the society, has invited ex-Speaker Keifer to deliver the memorial address on General Garfield at the forthcoming reunion in this city in May. Partial inquiry here has developed the fact that the chief element in this move is a purpose to use the influence of this army society, the fame of Garfield and this memorial occasion, to assist the decayed politician to his feet again. A vigorous attempt to beat it is making.

MURRELL AND HIS VICTIMS.

Reminiscences of One of the Most Noted of American Bandits.

Since the publication of an inquiry concerning the fate of John A. Murrell, the bureau has received a number of letters and clippings on the same subject. L. H. S., of Oberlin, Kan., sends a long clipping from the Nashville World, dated Huntington, Tenn., February 13, 1885, from which the following extracts are made:

On the 11th instant we left Huntington for the southwestern portion of this county, for a few days' bird and squirrel hunt. While following a rocky branch, known as the Gin branch, we came to where it skirted the margin of a high hill; our setter, Charlie, made a dash at the rabbit, and both rabbit and Charlie disappeared in the hill. The entrance was what we supposed to be a crevice in the rocks; in a moment the bats came pouring out by the hundreds; the weather being chilly they fell to the ground, in a stupor, as soon as the air struck them—their slumbers had been disturbed by the dog.

We were enjoying the fun when, to our astonishment, several large horn owls came flopping out—one gave a dismal hoot as though he had not seen daylight in years, or wished to frighten us away. Becoming uneasy for fear our dog could not return, Mr. Lee went to the entrance of the cave, taking a pole and probing some six feet, he found it made an abrupt angle to the right: the opening was barely sufficient for a common sized man to enter: he groped his way until it became so dark that he returned and revealed the terrible news that it opened out into what he believed to be a large hall, and that he could hear Charlie running around and whining, as though he was lost and could not find his way out. We sent to a neighboring house and procured a lantern, determined to rescue Charlie at all hazards. With lantern in hand we both entered, compelled to crawl on hands and knees for some distance before we could walk erect; the entrance turned first to the right then to the left, in a zigzag form; finally we met Charlie, and his bark, as it echoed and re-echoed, astonished us to such an extent that we raised our lantern over our heads, which threw a bright light around. We stood dumb for a moment; we were shocked and horrified: the surroundings were revealed; we were in a large room, ceiled on sides and overhead with rude clapboards. Before us set a large table with a mutilated pack of cards in the center; heavy wooden chairs around the table; a couple of large and rough shop-made knives on one corner. As soon as we could collect our senses and calm our staggered brain we found we were in a secret cave that had once been occupied by a band of outlaws, but who, or when, was the question. In surveying the room, which was 18x18, we found in one corner, a black something; holding the light close, our blood was chilled; it was a large, black man, his skin and flesh as dry as those who, in ancient days, were given passage over Sharon; a large and rough-made chain was locked around his ankle and fastened to a staple in the floor. In the opposite corner lay the dried frame of two huge blood hounds; in an old heavy wooden box was found two old-fashioned horse pistols with flint locks; they had undoubtedly done service in the revolution: there was also several pair of handcuffs. We began to think that we were in the region of the damned. When looking on the rough wall there we saw "the handwriting." It was "John A. Murrell, 1828." We were in the great outlaw's den; we could then see that the man chained had been stolen by the old bandit—brought there and chained until they could run him south and sell him. The presumption is that when the cave was deserted he was alive: the doom was sure, but what agony he underwent—chained and alone—his face, like Milton's devil, "grinned horribly a ghastly smile." The blood hounds had been kept for the purpose of recapturing any slave that might escape. As we were about making our exit our companion, Lee, called our attention, in an excited manner, to another object. We turned around and he was pale and the lantern trembling in his hand; he pointed under the table, and there lay the form and dried frame of another human being. Examining close, it proved to be that of a once beautiful female. She, too, was chained. She had died a horrible death—starved to death. Her long, yellow hair still clung to the dry skin on her head, which hung in golden tresses over bosom that once heaved with the breath of life, though now cold; her once rosy lips were parted so as to disclose a set of pearly teeth. How came she in a robber's den? She could not have been a victim to Cupid's dart. If so, why chain her? She undoubtedly had been kidnapped and held for ransom. But our hearts grow sick as we write; several letters were found of a suspicious character, but as they contain the names of people in middle Tennessee, we decline to give their contents.

W. W., Pikeville, Tenn., writes: John A. Murrell was born in Morgan county, Tenn. When a boy he was considered a spry and promising lad. After a few love scrapes and mashes he became reckless, and wandered out into the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, preaching, horse stealing, bagging negroes, throat cutting and blacksmithing. He served a long time in the penitentiary and preached to the convicts. John's voice could always be heard in prayer at a big campmeeting, and the deacons and elders often had to walk home. He could change like a chameleon, and often in his sermons referred his hearers to the "dog that returned to his vomit, and the sow to her wallow in the mire." Many of John's friends in Sequatchee grew rich and opulent, while he remained poor. The little house in which he died is still standing in Pikeville, Bledsoe county, Tenn. On his death-bed he wanted to make a dead-out confession, but was gagged and comforted by friends, who exclaimed, "Great God, John, don't give us all away." John's bones now rest at Smyrna, but the ghouls dug into his grave and removed his head, and his cranium is in the museum at Nashville.

The Woman that Looked Like Kate.

From the Chicago News.

Mr. John L. Jarrett related a little story to me yesterday, for the truth of which he is as ready as I am to vouch. Said he:

"I was walking through a corridor of the capitol at Washington one day with a member of one of the largest wholesale hardware firms in New York—a gentleman whose manner would impress the most casual observer with his highmindedness—when we came upon a lady whom I recognized as my companion's wife.

"'Why, Kate,' said my friend, 'what are you doing here? When did you come?'

"The lady looked in a puzzled manner at him a moment and said, not ill-naturedly: 'I don't know you, sir.'

My friend looked mere closely at her and said: 'Why, Kate, what do you mean?'

"I saw by my friend's face that he had reached the same conclusion I had—that his wife had lost her reason.

"'Kate,' he finally burst out, 'for God's sake, don't you know me, your husband?'

"At this the lady drew back and looked frightened, protesting that she never saw him before. I tried to say something proper to the occasion, but before I could do so my friend had drawn a photograph of his wife from his pocket and shown it to the lady, saying, 'See, Kate, I am your husband; see this?'

"'Where did you get that, sir?' said the lady.

"I never was so befuddled in my life. I wondered if I could possibly be dreaming all this. The lady was now thoroughly frightened, and trying to get away, while my friend was even more frightened, and was trying to detain her. It looked as if we were going to make a scene, so I drew my friend apart and advised him to let her go until she reached some more retired spot. We followed her, and soon saw her point us out to an officer of the senate, whom I knew very well. The officer approached, and indignantly asked what we meant by our conduct. An explanation followed, and it turned out that the lady was the wife of a gentleman in Washington.

"Of course the most abject apologies followed, and then came my friend's wife from New York to verify his story. The two families became very intimate, but to this day neither husband is sure, when he meets one of the ladies anywhere except at home, whether she is his wife or not."

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO

A woman has just died in Cuba, after much hesitation, at the age of 138 years.

The young ladies of Crystal Springs, Miss., have organized a military company.

Mrs. J. W. Smith, of Orange, N. J., is a famous tricyclist. During the past year she rode 2,643 miles, 2,228 of which were with her husband on a tandem machine; the other 415 were alone.

A young man who attended the Land League fair at Hudson, N. Y., says the young ladies coaxed him to spend all the money he had with him, and then to borrow from them and spend more.

A Dakota woman in the Upper James valley decided that she wanted a fur cloak. She began trapping mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have just been made into a beautiful cloak for which she was offered $125.

AN IRISH LEADER.

MR. JUSTICE M'CARTY AND HIS VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

His Cordial Reception at the Capitol—How the Newspaper Men Received Him—His Lecture to a Large and Representative Audience—A Fair and Telling Plea for Ireland.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—[Special.]—Washington has had a visit from Mr. Justin McCarthy, the eminent historian, journalist and politician. He spent several days of the past week at the capitol, calmly viewing the progress of our legislation, and enjoying the society of the many old and new friends he has here. Surely Mr. McCarthy found little to interest him in the halls of congress at this time. This has been a famously dull session, and he found it at its most prosaic stage. But it has been an unusually gay and pleasant social season, and Mr. McCarthy is too true an Irishman not to find a keen delight in the amenities of social life. He was entertained on several occasions, but always without any flourish or notoriety; as it was known that he preferred to have a quiet time of it during this visit to America. The newspaper men in Washington, from all parts of the country, took an especial interest in Mr. McCarthy's visit, not only because of his general reputation and his genial disposition, but because he is himself a thorough newspaper man. Some of the best work he ever did was contributed to the current journalism and has passed into no permanent form. He has all the journalistic instincts and only the good journalistic habits.

I should say that Mr. McCarthy is a man of sixty, hale, blooming with healthful vitality and keenly alive to every modern idea and tendency. A man of sixty, with a heart of thirty, you might call him.

He lectured in Washington to a thousand people, and a very select audience it was. His theme was "English Orators, Statesmen and Parties."

It was a privilege to hear that lecture. One might read the foreign correspondence of our great metropolitan dailies forever and never have so clear a conception of men and matters in Great Britain as he could obtain by listening to this man one hour. This remark indicates just what McCarthy is doing on this visit. He is not doing what some one said Kossuth did in America to a generation or two ago. He is not "passing the hat around," nor is he doing or trying to do a still meaner thing. He is making no attempt to arouse American prejudice against England. He leaves that task to the cheap demagogues of our own breeding, such as Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. Mr. McCarthy's lecture would have been practically worthless if it had been a mere plea for the Irish cause and a tirade against England. It was

A POWERFUL PLEA

for Ireland because it was a fair, judicial statement of the situation, and because there was nowhere in it a traceable discoloration of the truth. Mr. McCarthy is a sensible man who loves his native country too well to countenance the desperate methods by which some of her foolish leaders have retarded a just recognition of her social and political rights.

It was to be expected that his prejudices, if controlled in dealing with national questions, might crop out when he came to speak of persons, of the leaders of the opposing political ideas in England, whom he knows by intimate association in the house of commons. He spoke of every leading spirit in the present parliament, both those in favor of home rule and those who oppose it; and in reference to no man was there an allusion which savored of bitterness. Some of them were the recipients of the thrusts of his genuine Irish wit, but he carried no poisoned arrow in his quiver. He did not denounce "Joe" Chamberlain, as some Irish orators of less fame and of far less intellect have often denounced him, as "a renegade." He declared that Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most powerful debaters in the house of commons, a man of clear character, and of great influence in English politics.

He did not refer to Lord Randolph Churchill as "a presumptuous dude" or as "a reckless political adventurer." These terms are used by cheap men, and Mr. McCarthy is not a cheap man. He spoke of Lord Randolph's "joyous" courage, like that of a school-boy's," of his bold ambition and his ardent devotion to public affairs; and he said that when this young man resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer the conservative party lost its ablest leader.

He spoke of these men and their colleagues first and by his manner of allusion to them convinced his audience that he was telling the truth, for he had been according virtue and intellect to men who are in sharp political antagonism to him and his party. Therefore when he come to speak of the men who stand side by side with him in the struggle for Irish rights his hearers did not construe his words as partisan praise or as fulsome adulation. His description of Charles Stuart Parnell, that tall, spare figure, that pallid face, that impassive demeanor, that slow, clear and often halting oratory which never fails to command the attention and respect of the house even in its most turbid sessions, was a vivid portrait—one of the man never to be forgotten by any one who heard it. He portrayed

MR GLADSTONE

in a manner no less graphic. He said he had heard speeches from John Bright and from Joseph Cowan, which attained to heights of eloquence and power that Mr. Gladstone had never reached; but these were only two or three extraordinary efforts. Mr. Gladstone is compelled to speak at all times and on all subjects, and by his wisdom, his liberality, and his eloquence has fairly won the place he holds as the foremost of English statesmen. His voice, Mr. McCarthy says, was, until a few years ago, a marvel of sweetness and power. Its tones and semi-tones, its wonderful flexibility, and its noble volume made it a royal vehicle for the splendid thoughts of the brain which directed it. It is yet strong, though the wondrous old-time music of it has gone. "But time has touched Mr. Gladstone only in the voice," said Mr. McCarthy. The kingly brain preserves its power, and, after 50 years of parliamentary service, Mr. Gladstone is still the matchless debater and the unequaled orator of the English parliament.

One of the gleams of humor in the lecture was in the story of the marquis of Hartington's public life. From being the very worst of all the public speakers in England, he has become, through years of courageous and persistent effort, one of the champions of parliamentary debate. One of his most striking qualities is his absolute candor. It spares himself no less than others. In the course of a speech to the house he was observed to yawn several times. When he had concluded a friend complimented him on his speech, but remarked that its effect was greatly impaired by his yawning during its delivery.

"I could not help it," replied the marquis, "I was overcome by the dullness of my own speech."

In conclusion, Mr. McCarthy predicted the early triumph of Irish home rule.

Whether this prediction shall be realized or not, one thing is certain. If Ireland had always been led by men as prudent and as calm as is Mr. Justin McCarthy, she would now be nearer to her cherished dream of a national parliament and a just recognition of her rights.

F. H. R.

It Was Adam Who Said This First.

From the New York Sun.

A very deaf Boston man has a charming wife and a cross dog. The other morning a friend met him and said: "Good morning, Mr. Bland! Your wife made a very pleasant call on us last evening." "I'm very sorry," was the startling answer of the deaf citizen. "I'll see that it doesn't occur again. I'm going to chain her up after this."

For Those Who Don't Advertise.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Japan has fifty-one active volcanoes, which have all been doing business at the old stand for about 6,000 years. Puffs are what did it.

The mother of a young woman in Oakland, Cal, who had injured her health by study, offered her ten cents for every squirrel she would shoot. The daughter took to the woods, and in one week recently shot eighty-five squirrels, and is fast regaining her health.

SARA BERNHARDT.

THE GREAT ACTRESS PASSES THROUGH ATLANTA.

A Constitution Man is Graciously Received by the "Queen of Tragedy"—She Is Just From South America and Mexico—Sprightly Criticisms About Contemporaries.

Precisely at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a special train, consisting o a locomotive, a baggage car, two Pullman palace coaches and one boudoir car, rolled into the union depot. This train contained valuable human freight. It brought the great French queen of tragedy, Sara Bernhardt, Maurice Gran, her manager, and her large company of actors and actresses. As soon as the train came to a stop a number of newspaper reporters and correspondents pressed around the platform of the boudoir car, eager to catch a glimpse of the famous actress. None had the hardihood, however, to seek to interview her. It remained for a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION to achieve this daring feat. He had often heard how difficult it was to obtain an audience with the gifted and haughty Sara, and it was with ill-concealed trepidation that he ascended the rear platform and knocked at the locked door. Instantly the door was opened, and a very dapper young man, seemingly about twenty years of age, asked: "What is wanted by monsieur?" "I desire to be presented to Madame Bernhardt, if agreeable to her. I am a representative of THE CONSTITUTION."

"Wait one moment and I will see if my mother will receive you," replied the young man, who proved to be the son about whom so much has been written.

He was gone but a moment and was back. He wished the reporter to enter.

"Entrez," spoke a voice in liquid tones.

In a moment the reporter was in the luxurious apartment, in the presence of the greatest actress that has adorned the stage since the death of Rachel.

But, amazement all, what met the reporter's gaze?

He had expected to see an attenuated, transparent piece of serpentine anatomy, with shrunken cheeks and learing eyes. Not so. Rising from her cushion with a graceful bound, there was before him a woman of well rounded proportions, with a pure oval face, flushed with the faintest rose tint, indicative of perfect health. A mass of light brown hair fell over her low brow and put into shadow those wondrous eyes which monarchs have raved about, yet which no pen can ever justly describe, eyes of steel—cold and glittering one moment, but in another brown and soft as velvet.

"Entrez," she repeated, and on being introduced, the dazzling actress caught the reporter's hand with a cordial grasp, and, pushing aside her cushions, she exclaimed: "I am so glad to see you. Sit down here—right here." The reporter immediately complied with the pleasant order, and was soon at ease because of the gracious reception accorded him.

"Parlez vous Francaise?" inquired she, eagerly.

With feelings of regret, the interviewer confessed his inability to do so.

"Ah, monsieur, I speak so very little English, you will not comprehend me. Ah, please try and speak a little French, Try just vone lettle," and she leant near the reporter, as a look of childish intensity lighted her face.

The reporter mentally ran through all the French he ever learned, and began to blurt out something.

A smile crept over the face of Sara as she exclaimed: "Ah, what language do you speak dat I never hear before?"

"Madame," said the reporter, "that is all the French I know. Suppose we adhere to English. I think we will both understand each other better.'

"Ah, yes; I think so, too, because our French do not be alike."

Then she proceeded to talk with a vivacious abandon that was captivating. She stated that she and her company were on their way to Washington city, where they will begin an engagement of one week Tuesday night. She will appear in her favorite play, "Camille." She has just come from the City of Mexico, where her triumphs were brilliant. She speaks in glowing terms of the Mexican capital. Before appearing there she played in South American cities and scored the greatest successes of her life. The company did not play in New Orleans, and will not play anywhere in the south this season. After filling the engagement in Washington city the company will go to New York, then to Boston and Philadelphia.

"Oh, yes, I remember Atlanta," said Madame Bernhardt, in reply to the reporter's question, "I was received here so very kindly. I should like to play for you all again, but I cannot stay now. We go away in a few minutes, my manager tells me."

"What do you prefer playing—what is your chef d' ouvre?"

"Ah! Camille, and Fedora, I like best."

"Is there any other woman on the stage who can play Camille?"

"No one but Modjeska; ah! she is the greatest of all actresses. There are many fair actresses now. Many who are eminent, each noted for some particular merit, but few are great. There are not half a dozen great actresses living Ellen Terrey is wonderful—she is the only Margaret of today. She is realistic, she s powerful."

"What do you think of Clara Morris?"

"She possesses rare genius. She is emotional, and what is greatest in her, she has overcome all defects of appearance, all obstacles in her way which were neither few or trivial. She proved that she had true ability by surmounting them all. Ah!" she said with a shudder, "it pains me so to see the stage brought down so low as to be a platform for the display of beautiful figures and faces, pleasant manners, and a gentle voice. I hate to see these passive beauties in extravagant toilettes, parading and passing as actresses. Genius in a dress of hemp bagging I am willing to bow to, but professional beauties, pretending to make traffic of their charms at the expense of the drama, I abhor."

"You refer to the Langtry?"

"I did not say so," she answered, collecting up some scattered rose leaves that had fallen around her.

"Yes," she continued, "the public seems to like the glitter, the sparkle, the nonsense of such things. They are the curse of the stage."

"Then you think the stage of today has retrograded?"

"Most assuredly it has. There are no longer any Euripidean theaters, it is a hosiery stage—no longer the noble inheritance of dramatic art. It is abominable and corroding to true art."

"What do you think of Salvini?"

"Salvini is by far, according to my impression, greatest among living actors. He has solid grandeur; and I like Booth. They try hard to keep up the legitimate drama."

"What do you think of Fanny Davenport?"

"She is a friend of mine and I like her so much. I have just heard that she is here; that she will appear tomorrow tonight in Fedora. Oh, how I should like to see her. I have never seen any great actress in this play, and it is so powerful. Next to Camille I like it more than all others."

"What is your opinion of Rhea?"

"She is no actress at all. She is artificial and stagy."

"Do you ever paint now?"

"I have no opportunity while traveling, but I expect to apply myself to art when I go to New York and Boston. I am so fond of it."

During the above conversation, Mr. Maurice Bernhardt, Sara's son, was an attentive listener. He frequently corrected his mother when she used a word incorrectly, and replied to the questions himself. The reporter expressed regret that she could not appear in Atlanta, and she seemed disappointed at being compelled to hurry through the city. During the visit the reporter made many mental notes. He concluded that Sara Bernhardt is a far more beautiful woman than she is popularly supposed to be. Since the immortal Rachel she is the greatest genius that has ever trod the boards. Her professional career, since, as a child, she sang and failed in Paris obscurely, reads, in its exciting episodes and brilliant achievements, more like the romance of some dream than the prosaic recital of the incidents in the lifetime of an actress. Like her compatriot, Rachel, who was also of the same race and ancestry as herself, Sarah Bernhardt is a born genius. Brilliant in qualifications and eccentric almost to the verge of folly in her conduct, she has dazzled at all times since she first found a foothold, the notice of men by her striking gifts and unique originality. A daring and a restless spirit, she has never faltered at anything which might make her either famous as an artiste or notorious as a woman. Possessed of all the proverbial dash, spirit and finesse of the average French actress, her every eccentricity has been condoned by the surpassing ability she has manifested. Indifferent, as many persons of genius are, to the criticism and the disfavor of the multitude, she has gone forward in her career actuated with but one purpose, and that of being successful. In whatever part she has been seen, whether as the love stricken Adrienne, as the consumptive Camille, as the dashing Frou-Frou, or as the poignant Phedra, she has shown always the same full measure of genius and sensibility, and charmed over her bitterest and most unrelenting critics. Sarah Bernhardt though a French actress and distinctively Gallic in her temperment and aspirations, is, as respects manner and method, in no wise a typical actress of the modern French school. Her proceedings are not the result of patient study made manifest in gracious and sympathetic playing. She is a hectic genius, stimulated to great and eccentric deeds by the unquenchable stimulus of an alert mind forever at unrest. Her fame, properly speaking, belongs outside of the theater. She has done little (and sought even to do less) for the fame and recognition of her profession. But guided by an aspiration for publicity, which even the theater cannot satisfy, she has forged ahead on purely personal grounds. Her success among the warm-hearted and appreciative people of South America has been something marvelous.

The reporter was still chatting with Mr. Maurice Grau, Bernhardt's manager, from whom he obtained the above facts regarding her career, when the train moved off. And the great actress was gone.

GERMANY WILL FIGHT.

But the Bluster Will be Left to the French Republic.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I was not surprised to see in this morning's CONSTITUTION a reply to my remarks on the relations between Germany and France, published in your issue of last Monday, February 21, but I must say, I would have been pleased to see the reply less passionate and personal. Invectives and personalities are poor arguments, and what my gallipots and pills have to do with French and German cannons and cannonballs I cannot understand. One thing I know of my pills, they are perfectly neutral. They will have the same effect on Frenchman and Dutchman alike. I did not wish to speak of pills now, and would not have mentioned them if Major I. P. Girardey had not found it advisable to allude to my profession, and will not go into an argument with the major's rather incoherent effusions but would like to say a few words to the thoughtful reader to defend my standpoint.

As to my own relations to my native country, I wish to say, that I have served my time in the military before I came to this country, and did not run away from any one there. I have not found our service very hard, and would undergo the same fatigues again today if I were a young fellow. Your readers would be greatly mistaken if they believed that the majority of the German young men take military service for such a fearful calamity. They are rather sorry if some physical deficiency exempts them from the service, and the drill and discipline is not calculated to make them clumsy. It is possible that clumsiness is one of our national deficiencies, but the German armies did not show it in 1870. Recollect that the declaration of war came from France, but that the French army was totally unprepared for war, when the Germans opened hostilities.

Was that perhaps the Prussian arrogance? We hear that word so often, what does it mean? Has only the Frenchman the privilege to be arrogant? There are ups and downs in the history of nations as well as in the lives of families and individuals. France under Henry IV. and his successors certainly held the leadership among the nations of Europe at the beginning of the seventeenth century, yet under "le roi soleil," Louis XIV., the decline began, but during the revolution and the first empire France rose again imposingly. We have not forgotten this. We recollect well what Voltaire and Rousseau have done for the world, what we owe to Buffon, Samarque, Inssien, Decoadalle, Lavoissier, Gay Lussas, Tenard Pelletier, Peissier, Bonyslant, Elie de Beaumont, St. Hilliere, Quatrebras, Pasteur and hundreds or thousands of others.

But—"tempora mutantar"—and it seems to me, France of today does not produce so many great men as she did in former years. Yet, when I was a young man, nobody who could afford a trip to Paris would neglect to do so. Every physician or musician, poet or painter, merchant or manufacturer, who wanted to accomplish himself, would finish his studies in Paris. Yea, a chemist could never expect to acquire a professorship in a German university or a politechnicum, had he not studied in Paris. This is not so today. Is this, perhaps, the Prussian arrogance? Is the introduction of German music, particularly Richard Wagner's music into Paris, arrogance? Formerly the Americans went with predelection to France, and now many go to German universities and other schools for learning. Is this the consequence of German arrogance? Or is Bismarck's successful policy nothing but arrogance?

As to the "ancient maps of the Romans." I never knew that the Romans were great descriptive geographers, and if they had been, that was over one thousand years ago, and has nothing to do with the present territorial lines. Charlemagne, by the way a thoroughly "German Teuton," contemplated a division of his empire among his sons, but they all died before him, except his son Ludwig. Ludwig divided his empire, however, and gave all land east of the Rhine to his second son Ludwig. Belgium, Lorraine, Alsace, Burgundy, Provence and Italy he gave to his eldest son, Gohbar, who was to be the emperor, and to Carl (the bald) he gave Aquisania and the rest of France. Ludwig's successors acquired the imperial crown and Loraine, Alsace and Burgundy came to the German empire. One piece after the other was wrenched from the German empire; first, Burgundy, as early as in the thirteenth century, Alsace and Lorraine by Louis XIV in 1681. But Alsace and Lorraine were at that time thoroughly German, populated by Germans. Proof are the thoroughly German names of their places: Strassburg, Metz, Dicterhofen, Woerth, Mulhausen, Schletstadt, Saarburg, Saarbrucker, Saargemund, Hageran, etc. At any rate Germany will try to hold those two provinces, and we hope in 100 years from now they will be as German again as they ever were, but even then some mal-contents will be dissatisfied with the German government, and I only hope the French nation will then be so happy and prosperous that many would prefer to live under French government.

I happened to meet a gentleman yesterday, a German, who is connected with the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., who told me among other things: "I was in the army before Metz, and I will tell you, there was no boisterous clamor in the German army, neither before nor during the war. We all knew, the war was a serious matter, and we all decided to do our duty and to do it fully."

The boisterous fanfarnades of the French papers: "A Berlin" une promenade "militaire a Berlin," etc., found no echo in Germany, and will certainly not find an echo in Germany today. If war should break out—all Germany hopes it will be avoided, and by the latest news war is rather improbable—if war should break out, and I never pretended to be a "war problem solver" or a "battle prophet," the German soldiers will again endeavor to do their duty. Respectfully,

THEO. SCHUMANN.

An Attack on the Police.

DUBLIN, February 27.—A riot occurred at New Ross yesterday. During the disturbance a body of one hundred policemen charged with batons and bayonets upon the mob, which numbered fully five thousand. The crowd used stones for missiles, and many persons on both sides ware injured.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakdess" and kindred affections. By druggists.

PERSONAL.

WINES. Price down. (Not to be drank on the premises.) Wishing to dispose of my large stock of pure domestic wines, I offer them at greatly reduced prices. Philip Breitenbucher, 32 Marietta street. feb40d10t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WILSON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thrash, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lively are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. J. B. Wilson, from his late residence, Curran street, Tuesday, March 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FACTS ABOUT THE CZAR.

INCIDENTS IN HIS STORMY LIFE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

How His Liking for France Displeased His Father—He Favors the Strongest Kind of Government—His Wife the Idol of His Home—A Devoted Husband.

From the New York Mail and Express.

While the private and public life of every other European monarch has frequently given the journalist's pen occasion to cover a ream of paper, more or less, Alexander Alexandrowitch of Russia, has kept the modern hierophants, to whom every secret is known and who are initiated into the mystery of life, pretty well at bay. What has crept into print about him, off and on, has uniformly been marred by inaccuracies. This is easily explained. The present czar is not readily approached, and since his advent to the throne especially has he been hedged about so thoroughly that even the intrepid gatherer of news has often lost scent before reaching him.

Alexander III. saw the frosty sun of the Neva first March 10 (February 26 by the Russian calendar), 1845, as the second son of Alexander II., and was educated with his elder brother, the heir presumptive, Nicolas, by two years his senior. The education of these two princes was put into the hands of Count S. Strogonow, but their real "gouverneur" was Privy-Councilor Titow, recalled for the purpose from his post as Russian ambassador at the court of Stuttgart. In Titow's place State-Councilor von Grimm was appointed in 1858, when Alexander was 12 years of age. From that time on the boy drank daily deep from the fount of German learning, as nearly all his tutors were professors of that nationality. Grimm, however, in spite of his German name, was an arch-Russian by heart, and the early influence of Titow, a Muscovite of the old school to the finger tips, had sunk into the youthful prince's soul. Grimm, twenty years before, had guided the education of the Prince Constantine Nicolaiewitch. The military training was intrusted to an adjutant general residing in the winter palace, the religious instruction to a learned old pope, and State Secretary Baron Modest Korff, author of several books on Russian history, taught the high born twain all of Russian statecraft, history and law they were desirous to learn.

April 24, 1865, the death of the czarowitz intervened at Nice, and Alexander, then just attaining his majority, was solemnly declared the heir to the throne. In the following year, November 9, 1866, he wedded with much pomp the Danish lady who had been his late brother's fiancee, Princess Dagmar, King Christian IX.'s daughter. Baptized in the Greek orthodox faith, she received the names Marie Feodorowna in exchange for her former ones—Marie Sophie Frederika Dagmar. This princess, as amiable and accomplished as she is beautiful, was born November 26th, 1847, and was consequently her spouse's junior by two years and eight months. The young consort of the Russian heir came from a court where the loss of two beautiful provinces, just swallowed up by Prussia, was mourned with tears of impotent wrath, and where pious William by the Spree had been daily anathematized. What wonder, then, that the beautiful bride made her young husband, then in the flush of enthusiasm so common to heir presumptives, a sharer in her mortal antipathy to the Hohenzollern dynasty?

The palpable effect of these uxorious lessons was not long in coming. The prince within a few months was the acknowledged head of the anti-German party at the court, at that time and up to the hour of Alexander II.'s death divided into the old Russian and the new Russian or German parties. In Berlin they were well informed about this, and Bismarck, together with his master, indulged in dire forebodings as to what would happen when Alexander II. should close his eyes. The war of 1870-'71 came and the flames burst out afresh with renewed vigor. The czar and his immediate entourage were in full sympathy with Germany at that time, and especial pains were taken to emphasize this state of feeling. The younger Alexander, on the other hand, had a well organized following of his own, whose sympathies were strongly in another groove. The inevitable result was that these sympathies and antipathies frequently clashed and that snubs and the "cut direct" were dealt out very liberally and evenly distributed during the whole duration of the Franco-German conflict and for some time after to the representatives of Germany as well as France. Personal encounters even and duels ensued and Alexander II. had rather a busy time of it trying to allay the outraged feelings of this ambassador and of the attache or secretary.

Occasionally, however, he, too, felt provoked, and on one notable occasion the emperor was put into a perfect rage by his son's Prussophobous pranks. In was on the occasion of a court ball. This happened to be given the night when the telegraphic news of another disaster to French arms had just reached St. Petersburg. The emperor had been speaking of this to several of his intimates early in the evening and in terms of admiration at the wonderful achievements of German valor. Soon after he had entered the grand ballroom in the winter palace, Prince Alexander came in likewise, almost immediately followed by his circle of friends. The prince, as well as those behind him, had pinned small favors to the lapels of their swallowtails, these being diminutive representations of the French tri-color. The whole set of ladies belonging to them carried simultaneously bouquets to their lovely little noses, which exhibited even more glaringly the three colors making up the Gallic emblem. The demonstration was so patent that it could not escape the imperial host, and he was considerably angered. To take the edge off this unpleasant incident, however, the emperor walked over to where the wife of the German ambassador sat and, against his usual custom, danced a tour or two of a quadrille with her. The czarowitz, nothing daunted, responded by leading the spouse of the French ambassador to the mazy whirl. Next the gentlemen of the German party went out, one by one, and returned with German colors—white, black, red—in their buttonholes, and their ladies in an hour or so had managed to obtain the corresponding thing in flowers. This, of course, did not improve matters, and the ball for the rest of the evening consisted largely in couples of different political affiliations sweeping past each other and glowering savagely.

A similar occurrence happened the evening of the day when the Germans triumphantly entered Paris. That was at the opera, but the emperor did not happen to be present. Remonstrances and unpleasant scenes are said to have been quite frequent just about that time between father and son. However, it all blew over, and the scenes enacted a few months later on by the commune in Paris, as well as the repeated attempts on the life of his father made by inhilistic conspirators considerably changed the czarowitz's views and held in check his sympathies for France, though these sympathies never wholly died within and still exist today. How much of a change time had wrought in him was first obviously shown when Alexander III. after the assasination of his father ascended the throne. Thousands in Russia expected in his proclamation to his people some promise of larger liberties, and if not a constitution outright, at least an assurance from him that the nation at large, through its representatives, should have a voice in making and unmaking laws and in administering the finances of the immense empire. But neither in that document nor in the published manifesto of May 11, 1881, did the new emperor say a word about this. Quite the contrary, he accentuated his claims to autocratic power even more broadly and absolutely than his father had ever done. Loris Melmkow, a reformer of a mild pattern, was soon given the go-by likewise andff Ignatie appointed in his place. Schuwaloff followed, and now it is even Tolstoi, a man than whom there can be nobody better qualified to crush every liberal aspiration and retard every sort of progress and popular enlightenment. The present emperor's foreign policy is too well known to need comment, and the fact that he has thought a trio of such men as Tolstoi, De Giers, and Gourkko worthy of the highest honors and of his special confidence, and that Kaulbars, whom a recent article in this paper sufficiently characterized, has of late likewise found favor in his eyes and has even been promoted to the grade of lieutenant-general, speaks volumes.

The family relations of Alexander III. have been uniformly pleasant. He is a devoted husband and a fond and dutiful father. From his union with the royal Dane have sprung four children—three sons and one daughter. The latter, Princess Xenia, is now nearly twelve years of age, and is a lovely, amiable girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, of a rare golden tint. The eldest son, Nicolas, was born May 18, 1868, and is a fine, sturdy boy. George, the second, was born in 1871, and Michael in 1878. The empress is still a charming woman and wears her forty years with ease and grace. Though not much of a musician when she wedded the Russian, she perfected herself since in order to gratify his taste for music. The emperor, however, is only fond of fine Italian opera and of the melancholy, simple airs and folk-songs of his country. Dagmar sings to him even today, when she wishes to please him.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Atlanta chess and checker club will hold a meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock, in their room in the Centennial building, Whitehall street.

At 12 o'clock last night the mercury in thermometers fell two degrees below freezing point.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, PRESTON H. Miller, as a partner in my business in Atlanta, Ga., and the firm name is changed to Andrew J. Miller & Son. ANDREW J. MILLER.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 23, 1887. 3t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A FINAL DIVIDEND of the property and assets of the Georgia Banking and Trust Co, to its stockholders has this day been ordered.

Payment of this dividend will be made upon surrender of the certificates of stock to the bank. By order of the directors.

WM. A. GREGG, Agt.

Atlanta, Ga., February 25.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R.

(GEORGIA DIVISION.)

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DECEMBER 19th, 1886

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Day Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	12 15 n'n	2 35 am
Arrive Rome	7 55 pm	3 15 pm	5 25 am
" Dalton	9 25 pm	4 46 pm	10 40 am
" Cleveland	10 20 pm	....	....
" Knoxville	1 10 am	....	3 05 pm
" Morristown	3 12 am	....	5 10 pm
" Bristol	5 45 am	....	8 20 pm
" Roanoke	12 50 pm	....	3 20 pm
" Waynesboro	4 25 pm	....	6 56 am
" Luray	6 28 pm	....	9 02 am
" Shenan'h J't'n	8 38 pm	....	11 20 am
" Hagerstown	10 30 pm	....	12 25 am
" Washington	10 30 pm	....	1 15 pm
" Baltimore	11 30 pm	....	3 55 pm
" Philadelphia	4 45 am	....	6 55 pm
" New York	7 00 am	....	9 20 pm

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Florida Express.	Savann'h Express.	Cannon Ball.
Leave Atlanta	3 45 pm	6 00 am	12 00 n't
Arrive Macon	7 05 pm	9 25 am	3 20 am
" Hawkinsville	11 03 pm	1 30 pm	8 45 am
" Jesup	1 05 am	3 15 pm	8 25 am
" Brunswick	6 00 am	....	11 20 am
" Jacksonville	6 15 am	7 30 pm	12 00 n'n
" Savannah	6 10 am	7 58 pm	11 55 n'n

ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

STATIONS.	N. Y. Express.	Day Express.	Night Express.
Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm	12 15 pm	2 35 am
Arrive Dalton	9 25 pm	4 35 pm	6 50 am
" Chattanooga	11 35 pm	6 00 pm	7 20 am
Leave Chattanooga	....	6 35 pm	7 45 am
Arrive Cincinnati	....	6 50 am	6 00 pm

CHATTANOOGA AND MEMPHIS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 10 pm	10 45 am	....
Arrive Memphis	6 10 am	10 15 pm	....

CHATTANOOGA TO BRISTOL.

Leave Chattanooga	10 35 am	9 15 pm	....
Arrive Knoxville	3 05 pm	1 10 am	....
" Morristown	4 47 pm	2 40 am	....
" Bristol	8 20 pm	5 45 am	....

Pullman Buffett Sleeping cars leave Atlanta daily as follows:

For Cincinnati at 12:15 noon and 2:35 a. m., alternating with the Mann Boudoir car.

For Jacksonville 3:45 p. m. and 12 night, alternating with Mann Boudoir car.

Pullman sleepers also leave Chattanooga at 7:10 p. m. for little Rock and Kansas City, and Rome at 8:00 p. m. for Washington.

Leighton sleeping cars leave Macon at 7:20 p. m. daily for Brunswick.

B. W. WRENN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.

L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

ROME AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ROME, GA., December 26, 1886.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.

Taking effect Sunday, December 26, 1886. Trains will run as follows until further notice.

SOUTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome	....	....
East Rome	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
Holmes	7.05 "	3.05 "
Holders	7.16 "	3.16 "
Chambers	7.27 "	3.27 "
New Bethel	7.41 "	3.41 "
Summit	57.2 "	3.52 "
Brooks	8.00 "	4.00 "
Lake Creek	8.05 "	4.05 "
Dyars	8.18 "	4.18 "
Cedartown	8.40 a. m	4.40 p. m

NORTH BOUND.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	9.20 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Dyars	9.38 "	5.38 "
Lake Creek	9.51 "	5.51 "
Brooks	9.56 "	5.56 "
Summit	10.04 "	6.04 "
New Bethel	10.11 "	6.11 "
Chambers	10.23 "	6.23 "
Holders	10.36 "	6.36 "
Holmes	10.47 "	6.47 "
East Rome	11.00 a. m.	7.00 p. m.
Rome	....	....

Connecting with the E. & W. R. R. of Alabama at Cedartown, also with the Rome Railroad, and the E. T., V. & G. R. R. at Rome.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President.
F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

—THE—

GEORGIA PACIFIC R'Y

—VIA—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The most perfectly constructed and splendidly equipped line between ATLANTA and NEW ORLEANS, ATLANTA and VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT and TEXAS POINTS.

FOUR DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

—18 hours quickest route to—

MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA AND NORTHERN TEXAS POINTS.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. Atlanta (Ga. Pa.)	10 45 a m	5 05 p m
Ar. Anniston "	3 05 p m	9 24 p m
" Birmingham "	5 30 p m	11 48 p m
" Meridian (Q. & C.)	12 30 a m	7 40 a m
Ar. New Orleans "	7 35 a m	3 00 p m
" Jackson "	5 10 a m	....
" Vicksburg "	7 30 a m	....
" Shreveport "	6 45 p m	....
Lv. New Orleans (S. Pac.)	7 30 p m	....
Ar. Houston "	9 20 a m	....
" San Antonio "	7 25 p m	....
" Austin (H. & T. C.)	5 15 p m	....
Lv. Shreveport (T. & P.)	7 15 p m	....
Ar. Marshall "	9 30 p m	....
" Dallas "	6 10 a m	....
" Fort Worth "	7 40 a m	....

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. Ft. Worth	9 10 p m	....
" Dallas	10 25 p m	....
" Marshall	4 50 a m	....
Ar. Shreveport	6 45 a m	....
Lv. Shreveport	8 15 p m	....
" Vicksburg	7 30 p m	....
" Jackson	10 05 p m	....
Lv. New Orleans	8 00 p m	10 40 a m
Lv. Meridian	3 15 a m	6 40 p m
" Birmingham	10 30 a m	1 05 a m
" Anniston	12 59 p m	3 21 a m
Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m	7 20 a m

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Nos. 50 and 51.—Mann Boudoir cars between Shreveport and Atlanta. Pullman Sleeping cars between Atlanta and New York without change.

Nos. 52 and 53.—Mann Boudoir cars between Atlanta and New Orleans and Atlanta and Birmingham, and Pullman Sleeping cars between Atlanta and New York.

For further information call on your nearest ticket agent, or

B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agent,
A. A. VERNOY, City Pass. Agent, 17 Kimball House,

—Atlanta, Ga.—

ALEX. S. THWEATT, T. P. A.,
G. S. BARNUM, General Pass. Agent,

I. Y. SAGE, General Manager, Birmingham, Ala.

SOCIETY MOVEMENTS.

Social Chat Indulged in From Several Parts of the State.

Augusta.

This has undoubtedly been the most brilliant society season in the history of Augusta. There has been no end of germans, balls, card parties, theater parties, dinings, luncheons, etc. But since the advent of Lent all has ended, and now for thirty-six days society will take a rest, after which the whirl of gayety will again commence and continue until summer.

Among the most popular young ladies who are now visiting in the city are Misses Lyons, Watts and Kennerly; who are visiting Mrs. Dr. James Hull.

Mr. John M. Adams has returned to his ranche in Nebraska, much to the regret of his many friends in this city.

Two of the most elegant dinings given during the past week were those given by Mrs. T. P. Branch complimentary to Mrs Minhead and Mrs M. J. Verdery, and Mrs. W. F. Chrystie in compliment to Miss Lula Alexander, Miss Lizzie Winter and Miss Beatrice Adams.

Miss Lula Alexander, Miss Carrie Carter, Miss Jennie Gibbs and Miss Nina Wilkins are visiting friends in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby Sibley have returned from their bridal tour to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carmichael complimented quite a number of their friends with a reception at their home, in Summerville, on Monday evening.

Miss Buist, of Abbeville, S. C., has been in the city a few days, stopping at the Planter's.

Miss Holmes has returned to Montgomery, after a pleasant visit to the Misses McCords.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion J. Verdery have returned to New York, after a visit of a few weeks to friends in this city.

Mrs. P. A. Stovall returned to Athens yesterday, after spending some weeks with her parents on the hill.

Miss Beck and Miss Annie Reid, two of the most charming visitors to Augusta this winter, have returned to Atlanta. They visited Major and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkins.

Miss Mamie Dunbar, one of Augusta's most beautiful and popular young ladies, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Miss Wilberforce Daniel complimented Mrs. H. B. King with a ladies' floral luncheon on last Tuesday afternoon, which is described as one of the most beautiful entertainments ever given in Augusta.

Columbus.

Miss Emma Kate Williams, of Montgomery, after a visit to the city, has returned home.

Mrs. W. C. Gerry, of Fall River, Mass., is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Acee.

Miss Willie Bentley, of Chattahoochee county, is visiting Miss Belle Shaw.

Misses Roberts and Freeman, of Macon, who have been visiting Miss Willie Watt, have returned home.

Misses Johnson, of Tuscumbia, Ala., are visiting Miss Gussie Young in Bellwood.

Miss Annie Allen, of Enon, Ala., is on a visit to Miss Minnie Smith.

Mr. John Brady and bride reached the city yesterday from Eufaula.

Hon. W. A. Little and wife are in Atlanta.

Misses Emmie Sparks and Eva West, of Hamilton, passed through the city Friday en route home from Perote, Ala.

In spite of rain and mud, quite a large crowd gathered at the residence of Mr. H. G. Redd, on Rose Hill, to the weekly meeting of the Rose Hill reading club. Vice-President J. P. Turner presided, and below we give the programme:

Instrumental Solo—By Miss Lottie Hughes.
Reading—By Miss Sallie Thomason.
Duet—By Mrs. J. P. Turner and Miss Annie Belle Redd.
Reading—By Hon T. J. Chappell.
Reading—By Mr W. C. Coart.
Essay—By Miss Leila McLaughlin.
Essay—By Mr. J P Turner.

When the programme was concluded there was other music, which was rendered by request. The songs and guitar accompaniment by the Misses Howard, of Columbus, and the song "Evangeline," by Miss Annie Belle Redd and Mrs. J. P. Turner, were especially enjoyed, as was also the song by Miss Cook.

The club will meet at the residence of Mr. Francis Peabody, on next Thursday evening.

The young gentlemen gave a german at the Rankin house. It was the last social event before the Lenten season. There were at least thirty couples present, besides which there were a large number of spectators in attendance. It is seldom that Columbus society enjoys itself so much. It was an occasion of the rarest pleasures. Professor Chase's orchestra furnished the music, and dancing was continued until the wee sma' hours. There was a large number of visiting young ladies and gentlemen present, and they added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Among the married couples present were Mr and Mrs. D. P. Dozier, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lovelace, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peabody, and Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Tuggle. Among the chaperones were Mrs. General French, Mrs. ex-Governor Smith, Mrs Mott and others. The domino was decidedly the leading social event of the season.

Covington.

Mrs. Usher Thomason, of Madison, has just returned home from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, of our city.

Judge E. F. Edwards, and Captain Pace attended R[illegible]dale superior court last week.

[illegible] Charley Henderson, who is in business in [illegible], spent several days of last week in our city [illegible]atives and friends.

[illegible]mma Fowler has just returned from a visit [illegible]s.

[illegible] Thompson is on a visit to Birmingham,

[illegible] O'Kelly, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives [illegible]

[illegible]ard Davis, who is with the Gate City bank, of Atlanta, spent last Sunday in [illegible] with relatives and friends.

[illegible] L. Avery, of Decatur, paid our city a flying [illegible] last week.

[illegible]cLaughlin, the president of our female [illegible], by an invitation from Emory college, at[illegible] last Friday afternoon, together with his en[illegible] school, the exercises of the planting of the [illegible]s tree of class 87. The young ladies were tendered an invitation by the class to deposit a shovel of dirt in the planting of the tree, which all responded to readily, and as they did loud applause was heard from every student in honor of their participation.

Decatur.

The organization of Chatauqua club is being talked of by some of the young folks. It is hoped they may succeed

Colonel W. A. Towers and lady, of Kansas City, are visiting her family here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hillyer, of Macon, spent Wednesday night in Decatur, the guests of the Misses Hillyer.

Miss Nellie Scott has returned home after several weeks visit to Miss Lillie Rutherford in Birmingham.

Colonel George Walter, of Savannah, spent several days with his family here the first of the week.

Mrs. Link has returned home after an absence of a week or ten days in attendance upon her brother, Colonel Martin, at Davidson college, N. C., who has been very ill. He had very much improved when she left him.

The young men of the town have lately organized a Young Men's Christian association in which considerable interest is manifested.

Griffin.

Miss Emmie McCall is spending some time with friends in Hawkinsville.

Mr. D. J. Bailey, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Mary Fowler, are visiting friends in Savannah.

Misses Nannie and Johnnie Davis, two young ladies from Albany, Ga., are visiting their sister, Mrs. Shaffer, in this city.

Mr. Carey Townsend, of Savannah, spent last Sunday in Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lloyd, of Columbus, are in the city.

Miss Lucy Hull, of Savannah, is visiting the family of Mr. J. P. Hammond.

Miss Annie Randall is visiting Atlanta for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs W. H. Lyons gave a domino party at their home on Le Conte avenue last Monday evening. The party was complimentary to Misses Marie Hammond and Rosa Beck. The entertainment was one of the pleasantest of the season. A novel feature of changed escorts was introduced; caps were made of different color, only two being alike, the lady and gentleman drawing the same colors were partners for the evening, and returned home together. The refreshments were elegant and served in English style.

The following were present, Miss Marie Hammond, Rosa Beck, Ella Layton, Rosa Layton, Mollie White, Chattie Mitchell, Olla Ranson, Opal Smith, Emma Johnson, Jessie Goodwin, of Petersburg, Va. and Lucy Hull, of Savannah.

Messrs. J. H. Clark, N. M. Collins, H. P. Brown, T. J. White, J. T. Stephenson, T. D. Rockwell, B. B. Brown, G. B. White, Ben Flemington, T. P. Jones and Robert T. Daniel.

Rome.

Mrs. Hood, of Cuthbert, is visiting Mrs. L. A. Dean.

Mrs. W. H. Adkins is visiting relatives in Milledgeville.

Mrs. B. C. Wyly, of Jacksonville, and Mrs. T. S. Bowen, of Selma, are visiting Mrs. Euclid Johnson.

Miss Madeline Wyly, of Atlanta, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Rowell, has returned home, accompanied by Miss Mattie Rowell.

Mrs. R. Toombs Wright, who has been visiting the family of Judge A. R. Wright, has returned to South Pittsburg.

The Birmingham Age of a recent date has the following:

"Mr. William Ward's partner in the german was the pretty and fascinating Georgia belle, Miss Jessie Branham, of Rome, whose crimson satin and plush dress, en train, and garnitured with jacquiminot and Marechal Neil roses was a rich setting for her piquant blonde beauty."

Sylvania.

A brilliant wedding occurred at the residence of Dr. George Mills, near Haides, in this county, on Tuesday morning. The contracting parties were Miss Annie Overstreet, one of Screvens' fairest daughters, and Mr. W. W. Ferguson, of Savannah. The ceremony which bound these two so happily together, was impressively performed by Dr. R. W. Lovett and Rev. Mr. Nease, jointly, in the presence of many friends. After Miss Annie Overstreet had become Mrs. Ferguson and the congratulations of their friends had been heaped upon them both, the guests were invited out to partake of a good old wedding dinner and the wants of the "inner man" were most sumptuously supplied. The bride received many useful and beautiful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Oliver, Jr., gave a reception on Tuesday night, at their home in this place, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. The beauty and chivalry of the town and surrounding country were present, and the pleasant hours flew by upon merry wings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson left Sylvania with a party of friends on Wednesday morning, carrying with them to their home in Savannah, the best wishes of many admiring friends.

Miss Lucy Overstreet and Mr. John White, both of this county, were married at the residence of the bride's father in Sylvania on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D. Mauldin. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Cassy Overstreet, one of Screven's staunchest citizens. The groom is a prosperous young farmer of our county.

Miss Nellie Fisher, of Sylvania, is in attendance upon Professor Barili's music school in Atlanta.

Miss Mollie Connelly, of Germantown, Pa., is on a visit to friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Omer, of Athens, are in Sylvania. Mr. Omer is carrying on a protracted meeting in the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Singellton were in Savannah for a few days this week.

Mr. Wallace Oswald, of Charleston, is visiting relatives in Sylvania.

Miss Nita McGee, of Capitola, is on a visit to the family of Mr. L. H. Hilton.

Social Circle.

Miss Leila Crew, of Reese, Morgan county, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sallie Clark.

Miss L. J. Ramsey has returned to her home in Newton county.

Mr. Jno. T. Wayne, of Monroe, made a fly visit to this place on Tuesday last.

Professor Gilbert Smith, the popular musician from Savannah, left Tuesday for Walhalla, S. C.

Mrs. Lutie Simmons is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. P. Freeman, of Reese, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Mayo spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. J. T. Eckles and family and Mrs. W. J. Nunnally left Saturday for Chattanooga, where they will make their future home, Mr. Eckles having gone in advance had all things ready. Mr. Nunnally will remain here a week or two.

Mr. C. M. Meriwether visited his family in Atlanta Sunday, and found his daughter under Dr. Westmoreland's treatment improving, but Carrie Bell, the youngest one, had fallen and broken her arm.

Mrs. J. L. Pennington has returned from a visit to friends and relatives at Pennington, Morgan county, Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Beck, of Atlanta, passed through the place carrying the corpse of Willie, their oldest son, to Monroe for interment, being the second they have buried there within a few short months.

Senoia.

Mr. E. W. Leach spent Thursday in Newnan.

Miss Sallie McGhee, of Meriwether county, has returned from LaGrange, where she has been spending several days with her sister, Miss Lena McGhee, who is attending college at that place.

Mr. J. T. Stilwell and family, of Montezuma, have moved to Senoia.

Miss Lula Belle Towns gave a tea party to a few friends a few evenings ago.

Mr. J. M. Briscoe is spending a day or two in Newnan this week

Mrs. J. O. Jones and Mrs. Tom Robinson, of Meriwether county, are visiting Mrs. J. H. McKnight.

The Excelsior Parliamentary and Literary club gave an entertainment to the friends and patrons of the school, on last Friday evening.

Mr. J. R. Brantley is at home for a few days.

Mr. G. W. Perdue and Mr. Moody Walton were in town Friday.

Stone Mountain.

The musicale club gave an entertainment at the residence of Colonel Sirmans Friday evening.

Mr. J. W. Veal and Mrs. Orville Veal, of Atlanta, are visiting friends here this week.

Mr. W. L. Vaughan, one of Gwinnett's representatives, and Postmaster Harvey, of Lawrenceville, were in town Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Mark Scott after an extended visit to her mother here, returned to her home in Cartersville Friday.

Major Z. B. Hargrove has gone to Rome, Ga., on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lee, of Atlanta, visited Hon. O. Winningham this week.

Colonel Albert Cox, of Atlanta, and Colonel Jno. S. Candler, of Decatur, were in town this week on legal business.

Mrs. Seth Jones has returned to her home in Alabama Friday.

Sparta.

A few days ago a young lady called to see Mrs. Frank L. Little, and while there gave her a beautiful japonica. Mr. J. Frank Little, aged about 20, Mrs. Little's son, went out calling that evening. Seeing this flower that had been given his mother, but not knowing from whence it came, he possessed himself of it on the sly, carried it off and gave it to the very same young lady from whom his mother had received it. Mr. Little presented the flower in a crowded parlor, and his blushes may be easily imagined when it accidentally came out as to the person from whom it originally came.

Thomasville.

On the evening of Tuesday, 22d of February, the Pinywood hotel gave a full dress reception and cotillion, in honor of the father of the country as well as the guests of the house and other visitors spending the winter here. The event has been looked forward to with much expectancy since it was announced that the ball would be given, and hereafter it will be remembered as one of the most recherche affairs in the history of the town.

At a few minutes before nine o'clock a stream of carriages began to discharge gallant gentlemen and fair ladies on the spacious veranda of the hotel, and soon the elegant and spacious parlor was crowded. There was not less than two hundred present.

The grand march from the parlor to the ballroom, headed by the handsome Captain E. A. Gillette, with Mrs. Captain R. G. Fleming as partner, gave a splendid opportunity to catch a glimpse of the elegant costumes and bright faces of the belles who were to grace the festive occasion.

The ball room was most handsomely decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and bright with gay colored bunting.

When the music begun and the dancers took their places on the floor, it was the general remark that a handsomer party never assembled in a ball room in Georgia.

At 11 o'clock the supper room was thrown open, and over choice viands happy couples forgot even the pleasures of the gay scene they had just left.

At a late hour the party broke up, never to forget the Piney Woods ball, its genial hostess and the pleasures that had made the hours pass with such flying feet.

Among those present we note the following: Messrs. Clark, Chicago; Flagge, New York; Fleming, Savannah; Folsom, New York; Lee, New York; Fissher, Rhode Island; Baker, Michigan; Barnes, Kentucky; Wells, Taylor, McGhee, Macy, Cassels, Wright, Mrs. Thomas, Paxton, Davies, Jerger, Hays, Cassels, Messrs. Hopkins, Feuchtwanger, Jerger, Thayer, McIntyre, Clark, Cassels, Smith, Nickenson, Roundtree, Stearn, Gellett, O'Brian, Crawford, Pringle, Reid and Ballowe.

Toccoa.

Miss Mary C. Davis left Sunday night for Mount Airy, where she goes to attend the high school at that place.

Mr. C. J. Denham, who has been absent some time in Augusta, has returned to Toccoa.

Mrs. McMiller, of Baltimore, is registered at the Hotel Davenport, the guest of Mrs. J. J. Prather.

Mrs. Dr. Charles Smith, of Elberton, was here Thursday, the guest of the family of Dr. B. W. Moore.

Miss Mattie Eskew, of Walhala, S. C., is visiting the family of Mr F. A. Mabry.

Mr. B. F. Kay, of Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Alexander.

Mr. Seab Parker, the genial and courteous salesman of J. W. & E. C. Atkins, Atlanta, was here Friday taking orders for spring hats.

Mr. J. W. Roberson, proprietor of the Roberson house, at Tallulah Falls, accompanied by his wife, spent several hours here Thursday.

The Rev. Mr. Jameson, of Westminster, S. C., and pastor of the Baptist church at this place, arrived here Friday and will preach one of his most excellent sermons today (Sunday).

Dr. O. M. Doyle, of Seneca, S. C., paid Toccoa, his old home, a pleasant visit this week.

Dr. J. L. D. Hillyer, who filled the Baptist pulpit very acceptably last year, has accepted a call from the Jonesboro Baptist church, and will leave to take charge of his new post next week.

Tennille.

On the evening of the 21th, married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. R. Keely, Miss Zoudie Keely to Mr. R. H. Gilbert. Rev. T. J. Beck officiating. The bride is one of Washington county's fairest daughters; the groom one of our sterling young merchants. Presents numerous and costly. Bountiful repast. Our best wishes attend them.

The National Disease Downed.

Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the others vanish. The best known remedy for indigestion, according to thousands of testimonials, is one that has been used in the United States for more than fifty years—Brandreth's Pills. These pills will cure the worst form of indigestion or dyspepsia, and by their use the national disease is easily conquered.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending February 26th, 1887. Parties calling will please say advertised, and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—S Acie, L Arnold, L Archa, M Anderson, Ida Atreck, Jos Alexander, F Ayers, E V Anderson, C Askew.
B—W Brady, V Barker, N Beck, L Berke, M Brown, L F Bates, J Bell, J Burtin, K C Barrett, J Ballis, H M Brown, F Bum, M Beck, A Broswell, B B Bissell,
C—S Camel, M K Campbell, L Chisson, L Cooper, M Coldwell, J Curry, E Cash, C Clark, Dr D Cottins, A Crooly A C Cochron, Mrs Cortland, Alice Cox.
D—Roso Dowdell, M Demis, M Drake, M Dillard, M M Daton, M Davis, L Drake, D Davis.
E—Ida Elliott 2, E R Ellis, Charlotte Emmons.
F—V V Feort, S D Fuller, S A Fleming, Oliva Fleming.
G—Fna Griffin, S D Guller, M Goolden, L Gann, J Griffin, E Green, A Gatman, A Gloss.
H—A Henderson, Helmer, S Harris, S Harrison, N Herbert, M J Heeth, M Hooper, L High, M J Hatch, J Q Hairston, J Howell, H Hodges, E Hickey, D Holloway, A Hanington, A Hynman.
J—E Johnson, E Jones, F Jackson, E Jette, J Jinkins.
K—L Kent, L J King, M Kelly.
L—N Lee.
M—S L McDall, S Moncrief, L May, L McGareghey, M Mangum, M R Miles, J Montgomery, G Murry, Mrs Murdock, B Moreland, A Mickel.
N—M A Nash, M Nels, H M Newell.
O—M Osborn.
P—M Peacock, M Pratt, R Pommer, S Peek, L L Phinizy, M Purmont, O Powells.
R—A J Ross, K C Robinson, D Reynolds, M P Robert, L C Riley, M Roberts, L G Ruthmans, L Royal, V Robertson, L A Rhodes.
S—S Smith, N Smith, L Singleton, M Swanson, J Singleton, E E Seatos, Fannie Swearingen, E Shylock, F Stocks.
T—F Turner, D Thomas, M Taylor, M Trambell, C Taylor.
W—S E Wilson, N Williams, L Wilmoth, L Weston, J Wright, Ida Walker, H P Woodroof, H Walker, Geo Watson, G W Woodey & Co, E Walker, E Ward, E Walcer, Ed Watchson, E Wade, C Wilem, A Walker, A Wilson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—W J Atkinson, W J Allbutton, T O Adams, S A Anderson, S D Ardery, L Askew, J W Anderson, D Alexander.
B—W J Brown, W H Boynton, T B Brown, Tom Batchelor, T E Briggs, S H Baird, R L Burns, R M Brooks, M S Belknap, J F Bransford, J Boyd, J C Burrows & Co, Jno Butler, G M Butler, M D Burton, George Blockman, G H Bruce, G Y Blockman, H H Bently, F Beckham, F Boland, E D Billingsly, C R Buchanan, D Bird, B Burke, R W Bennett, Mr Buckman.
C—W Cartwright, W Casey, W G Crugan W H Codle, Sam Cook, R L Choice, R W Cole, M Cunningham, Jno Colbert, J C Coleman 2, J L Conner, J B Covin, Jas Clark, H P Clark, F G Collier, F F Clark, F E Carroll, C A Cooper, A Clayton, A Cone.
D—W B Daniel, S H Donelson, R P Davis, O Dedly 2, J L Duke, J A Davis, J M Deloye, H Dugger, E Deter, Dr. Douglass, Mr Demar.
E—S Edwards, M Ethridge, J R Erb, J F Ellington, H J Elmore, A J Erwin.
F—W W Farling, W H Falk, Wm Franklin, Louis Frecker, L N Floyd, J T Farrel, H C Fisher, A Flint 2.
G—S W Greer, P B Gallaher, M G Greene, John Giber, J L Goldsmith, John Goble, J M Gresham, G M Givens, G F Gibson, H F Grady, G A Goode, A H Gunnett, A Gye.
H—W S Hillman, W B Hatcher, W Hinton, T Haney, R E Hart 2, Sam Happ, R G Hitt, P Hamilton, L P Hambrell, J C Handy, Jas Hawkins, J P Hardigree, I Hutchenson, J W Henderson, Geo. Hudson, H Heesburg, F H Harris, F G Howold, E J Harris, E Hall, E J Hamilton, E R Howell, C C Hammon, C Hildrige, B Huglie, B F Homer.
I—N L Irwin.
J—B F Jenkins, E Jarett, H H Jones, J Johnson, I C Johnson, Joe Jakes, Jessie Johnstone, L F Jones, M Jones, R Jones, R Johnson, T W Jones, W L Jones, W A Johnson.
K—B Kennedy, C Keller, E B Kelly, H L Kirtley, J L King, U Kiigo, Hress King.
L—A J Leake, A E Long, E E Lunce, H Lewis, J Levy, J O Lea, J L Little, J F Lawrence, S Leonard, S Lucky, W Lewis.
M—W Maulk, R Miller, R L Miller, S T Marion, P McCinners, L J Marcus 2, M S E McCutcheon, M Moody, Jas Martin, J P Morton & Co, J DMarston, H T McDaniel, H Martin, H Moore, E M Murphey, E L Morgan, C M Martin, C F Marshall, O Molone, C McCoy, D J McDonald, A C Martin, A Milton, Dr Mott, B H Markham, B L Miller, Mr McCloskey, T H McIntosh, S J Morris, H Hoore, W A McCame, W B McGilvroy.
N—Thos Numan, M L Norris, J H Nash 2, A D Nickerson.
O—Mr and Mrs E Oppenheim, J O'Neal, N T Oliver, Wm Orme.
P—A Patrick, C Parks, G W Pon, J Penick, J C Porch, J D Persons, L Powers & Co, N Pion, T F Pugram, W P Postell 2.
R—A Ragsdale, A Rease, D Reed, C P Richards, E A Rawson, E B Reynolds, J O Robinson, J P Reid, J B Rhodes, J A Rogers, L Roberts, P S Rimbo, N B Rowe, S P Richards, R X Ryan, T R Reed, Will Richey, W S Rice.
S—A H Smith, A B Steel, A Shoemake, A Scales, C Seaton, C H Shouse, C M Swords, C H Smith, F Scott, E W Stokes, H A Smith, J R Smith, S P Snelly, J W Stallengs, E D Smith, W P Saux, M Scales, S Stripling, S Sheriff, R M Sloan, Wm Sharp, A Simpson.
T—C N Thurman, E H Tobert, H Tabor, J M Thomas, Jos Thompson, M Tucker, M S Thompson, W Turner.
Wm Winston, T T Wingfield, R Watts, S S Wilson, R W Williams, M T Wates, J T West 9, J S Walker, J A Willingham, J B White, J E White, J M Wallis & Co, G W Williamson, G Wright, H W Wilson, C C Williams, C C Wooten, O White, B F White, B Wealms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Julius H Jennings, Fannie Cameal, W H Caldwell, Clara M Lynch, J T Cowheim, Miriam Woodward, Josh White, W E Wallace, Rev Jos Lumpkin, Bessie Harvey, M Mayer, W L Hitchcock, Jos Hope, Kate P Rose, S D Soulpan, J T Johnson, B L Meleofly, J R Smith, Springer & King 2, E H Chamberlayne.

To insure prompt delivery have your mail addressed to street and number,

J. W. RENFROE, P. M.

PARK WOODWARD, Assistant.

GRAINS — DR. FRANCK'S GENUINE GRAINS DE SANTE.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognised by having the words GRAINS DE SANTE DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. PH. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists. — OF HEALTH

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO the Superior Court of said county.—The petition of S. M. Inman, C. A. Collier, H. C. Harris, Aaron Haas, G. W. Parrott, M. C. Kiser, Jacob Haas, J. H. Porter, Jacob Elsas, R. J. Lowry, R. B. Bullock, Hugh T. Inman, E. P. Howell, James Swann, Geo. W. Scott, J. W. English, R. F. Maddox, James W. Harle, W. B. Lowe, Albert E. Thornton, W. H. Inman, Jr., P. C. Clegg, James R. Wylie, T. L. Langston, C. D. Horn, P. L. Mynatt and Richard Peters, shows:

1. That petitioners, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated and made a body corporate, under the laws of the state of Georgia, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewing their charter at the expiration of said term, under and by the corporate name of "The Georgia Improvement Company," for the purpose of leasing and constructing railroads, constructing highways, mills, factories, and all other private or public works, or improvements, and to those ends their particular business will be grading, building, and constructing railroads, building bridges, purchasing iron, using and selling the same, building and operating saw mills and grist mills, making, buying, laying and selling cross ties, digging canals, quarrying rock, making turnpike roads, building depots and other public or private buildings, employing labor, negotiating loans, borrowing money, executing mortgages and notes, making pledges and pawns, purchasing and selling real estate; and doing these things and all other acts, work and business within the scope of the objects of this corporation, within the state of Georgia or elsewhere.

2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be actually paid in in such installments as the board of directors of said corporation may require, with the privilege of increasing said capital stock to one million of dollars by action of said board of directors, ten per cent of the original capital stock to be paid in before exercising the privileges conferred by this charter.

3. That the principal office and place of business of said corporation shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, with the privilege of carrying on their business, work and operations anywhere in the state of Georgia, or elsewhere.

4. That stockholders who shall have paid their stock subscriptions in full, shall be in no way liable for the debts of this corporation, or for any wrongs committed by it.

5. And petitioners pray that said corporation, as such, may have the power of suing and being sued pleading and being impleaded, of having and using a common seal, of buying, holding and disposing of such property, real and personal, and choses in action, as may be necessary and proper, of making all contracts and doing all acts usual or necessary to carrying out the purposes of its organization, with all the privileges, powers and immunities conferred by the laws of the state of Georgia upon corporations of this character. And petitioners will ever pray.

MYNATT & CARTER, Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office this 28th day of January, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true copy as appears of record in this office.
eb1—d1mm C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

O. A. SMITH

MANUFACTURER OF

Sulphuric Acid

66 Deg. Oil Vitriol.

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Office 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga

—ALSO—

DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.

Manufacturer of

ROOFING AND PAVING MATERIALS,

TARRED ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELTS

PERFECTION BRAND OF

READY ROOFING,

Ordinary 2 and 3-ply Roofing,

ROOF COATINGS, VARNISHES, ETC.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES not to buy a note of $6,000.00, given by Rumph & Hixon, of Perote, Ala., to W. A. Florence, of Thomson, Ga. Said note having been lost.
feb24—d6t

STREET CONTRACTARS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the mayor and general council until 3 p. m. Monday, March 7, '87, for the following work:
Granite block pavement for 1 year or 5 years.
Rubble pavement for 1 year or 5 years.
Macadam pavement for 1 year or 5 years,
Constructing an arched culvert on North avenue, across Walton spring branch.
Constructing a 36 inch brick sewer from Hunnicutt street to city line.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
M. MAHONEY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

G. W. ADAIR.............................. AUCTIONEER.

96 ACRE FARM. 96

I WILL I will sell at the courthouse door, onnext Tuesday, 1st day of March, 96 acres of lan din the north half of land lot 200, in DeKalb county, 9 miles north of Atlanta, ¾ miles from Goodwin's Station.

The railroad divides the place. Part cleared and enclosed, cabins, improvements, orchard, spring and branch, and part finely timbered. A very desirable place.

Terms, ½ cash, balance 12 months 7 per cent.
sa su mo tu G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

DOBB'S, WEY & CO.'S LATEST OFFER.—EXtraordinary bargains in Fine White and Decorated China. The larges stock the lowest prices, in the state.

We find ourselves crowded for room and with a much larger stock on our hands than we deem prudent at this season of the year. The fact is WE ARE OVERSTOCKED! and we must reduce the surplus in short order. To accomplish this, and a the same time demonstrate how astonishingly cheap first-class goods can be sold when bough from the European manufacturers in large quantities, we offer from this date until January 1, subject to stock on hand, at date of receiving the order, the following special prices. Note:

	New Price.	Old Price
Fine White China Dinner Sets 125 pcs	$29 95	$40 00
Fine White China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs	21 75	35 00
Fine White China Tea Sets 56 pcs	7 50	10 00
Fine White China Tea Sets 44 pcs	6 75	9 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 125 pcs	40 00	50 00
Fine Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pcs	30 00	40 00
Fine Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pcs	10 00	[illegible] 00
Fine Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs	6 50	[illegible] 00
English Printed Tea Sets, 44 pcs	3 75	5 00
English Printed Tea Sets, 56 pcs	4 45	6 50
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pcs	4 95	7 00
English Porcelain Decorated Tea Sets, 56 pcs	5 75	8 50
English Porcelain Decorated Dinner Sets, 125 pcs, from	18 00 to 30 00	
Decorated Chamber Sets $3, $5, $6 to $10 each.		
Fine White China Tea Plates, per set	75c	worth $1 25
Fine White China Breakfast Plates, per set	90c	worth 1 50
Fine White China Dinner Plates, per set	$1 00	worth 1 75
Fine White China Ice Creams, per set	50c	worth 75
Fine White China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 00
Fine Decorated China Cups and Saucers, per set	1 25	worth 2 50
Fine Decorated China French Plates, each	6¼c	worth 25

An immense line of beautiful Lamps, Fancy Goods, Cut, Engraved and Decorated Glassware, Art Pottery, Novelties, Holiday and Bridal Presents. Everything sold cheap in same proportion. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree street.

CITY MARSHAL'S SALE FOR CITY TAX FOR the years 1885 and 1886, and curbing and paving. Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property levied on by city marshal to satisfy fi fas issued by order of mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax for the year 1885 and 1886, curbing and paving.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Martin and Love streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J. W. Green and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferree.

Also att he same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2¾ acres, more or less, on Connally and Love streets; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Nealon; levied on as the property of unknown owners to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said unknown owners for city taxes for the year 1886. Said fi fa paid by and transferred to J.W. Green, and levy made by order and sale to be made for account of said transferree.

J. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

nov2990d mon

United States Marshal's Sale,

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to wit:

The New England Mortgage Security company versus Joseph A. Epps—I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant the following property, to wit: All that certain track or parcel of lands situated in the county of Clarke and state of Georgia, described as follows: Lying on the waters of Middle Oconee river, bounded by the lands of J. N. Well, Oli Gann and R. Couly and by said river, being known as the old William Epps' place, and composed of the tract conveyed by Jno. Well to William Epps, and a part of the track conveyed by Henry G. Stephens to William Epps, and containing four hunnored and five acres more or less, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court house door of Fulton county in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, next, within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 1887.
J. W. NELMS,
mon United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following stated case to wit:

The Keene Five Cent Savings bank versus Green F. Johnson and Charles E. Johnson, I have this day levied upon, as the property of the defendants, the following property, to wit: Situated, lying and being in the county of Greene and state of Georgia, to wit: Beginning at a stake and running thence south 52 degrees east, 10¼ chains to a stake; thence north 18¾ degrees east, 21-40 100 chains to a mulberry; thence 46¾ degrees east, 23 60-100 chains to a rock; thence north 84 degrees east, 6 20-100 to a beach tree on Bearce-dam creek; thence along the meanderings of said creek to an oak tree: thence south 42¾ degrees west, 9 75-100 chains to a red oak; thence north 68¾ degrees west, 17 chains to a rock; thence south 65¾ degrees west, 9 chains to a to red oak; thence north 80 degrees, 10 55-100 chains a rock; thence south 15 degrees east, 47 85-100 chains to the beginning corner, and bounded by the lands of Wiley A. Crossley, John Tand, Isaac Smith and Celia Wright, and containing 130 acres, and being in the 163d district of said county, and will sell the same at public outcry, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. M.
Atlanta, Ga., January 27, 1887. jan 31-5m

Unitarian Christianity.

UNITARIAN LITERATURE WILL BE SENT, free of charge, to all persons applying to Rev. George Leonard Chaney, or Mrs. A. V. Gude, Atlanta, Ga.

Works of Channing, Dewey, Martineau, E E Hale, James Freeman Clarke and others, also loaned to persons willing to pay postage upon them.
Feb6—sun4t

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.
Name this paper. decl1—thu sat mon

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A FICIE FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States, for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit:

George Hull vs. A. R. Hudgins:—I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant, A. R. Hudgins, the following described property to wit: The store house and lot lately occupied by A. R. Hudgins, defendant, as a store house, fronting north on West Main street, Cartersville, Ga., bounded east by Scheuer Bros.' store, west by J. G. M. Montgomery's store, said lot front is twenty-six feet on Main street, and running back of even width two hundred feet from Main street; also two lots of land in Cartersville, Ga., known as lot, numbers six and seven in the tobacco factory survey, said two lots containing together one acre more or less, and bounded on the southeast by tobacco factory lot, southwest by Railroad street, north by lot of Lewis Tumlin's estate, sold to Mary F. Hackett, northeast by lot of said Tumlin estate, sold to John Hillburn, each of said lots numbers six and seven, fronting one hundred feet on Railroad street, and running back therefrom two hundred feet; also one house and lot in Cartersville, Ga., fronting southward on Leake street, bounded west by the H. E. Wolfe house and lot, north by lot known as the registered lot, with a small tenement house thereon, east by the house and lot occupied by Walter White lately, and known as the White place, now occupied by Neal, south by Leake street, containing one acre more or less; also the undivided one-half interests in lots of land numbers two hundred and eighty-two (282) and two hundred and ninety-five, (295), both in the Twenty-second district (22nd) and the second (2nd) section of originally Cherokee, now Bartow, county, Georgia, said lots constituting the old Jarrett Gordon property, and sold by him to Thomas H. Baker and A. R. Hudgins, each lot containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. All the property levied on being in Bartow county, Georgia, and all in possession of A. R. Hudgins, and will sell the same at public outcry before the court house door of Fulton county in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale.

J. W. NELMS,
United States Marshal.

Daied at Atlanta, Ga., January 29th, 1887. mo

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES—WILL BE sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March next, 1887, the following property, to-wit:

The lands and tenements of G. H. Culberson, as follows, to-wit, all that lot or parcel of land in the town of West End, Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on west side of Lawton street 100 feet, running back same width 415 feet, more or less, and joining Camp and Grigsby. Levied on as the property of G. H. Culberson, to satisfy a fifa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Anthony Murphy vs. G. H. Culberson.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Foundry street, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, containing three-eighths of an acre, more or less, adjoining the property of Johnson and Dale, and known as lot No. 165 on said street, and being a part of land lot No. 83 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Anderson R. Logan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of A. F. Cooledge vs. Nancy Goodwin et al. and Anderson R. Logan.

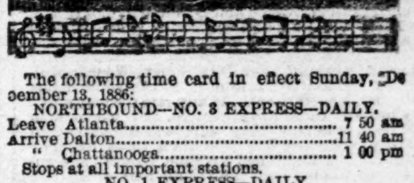
Also, at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situated on the south side of Larkin street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., said tract of land being known as lot No. 13 of the subdivision of the Latham property, and fronting thirty-two and a half feet on the south side of Larkin street and running back one hundred and twenty-seven feet, more or less, to an alley, being part of land lot No. 84 in the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property as J. M. Spencer, to satisfy two fi. fas. issued from the justice court of the 1026th district G. M.; one in favor of John T. Stocks and one in favor of W. H. Perkins, Jr., & Co., each vs. J. M. Spencer.

Also, at the same time and space—A certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, bounded on the south by James Hill, on the north by Joe Little, on the east by Geo. Lee and on the west by John S. Henghy and Robert R. Bryant; same containing four acres, more or less, levied on as the property of James Boyd to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice court, 1026 district G. M., Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of James Hill vs. James Boyd.

Also, at the same time and place—The following tract of land, viz.: that tract situated on the corner of Magazine and Vine streets, in the city of Atlanta, said state and county, fronting thirty-three and one-fourth feet on the east side of Vine street, and running back thence east in parallel lines along the north side of Magazine street; one hundred and forty-five feet, more or less, to Graves street, levied on as the property of defendant George Rudd, to satisfy two fi fas, issued from the 1026 district G. M., Fulton county, in favor of J. H. Low vs. George Rudd.

Also, at the same time and place, all that ract of land lying in city of Atlanta and known as parts of city lots Nos. 86 and 87 of Block 14 of land lot 51 of 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., described as follows: Commencing on north side of Wheat street between Collins and Calhoun streets at a point 100 feet east from the southeast corner of the Pittman property and running thence easterly along Wheat street 74 feet, more or less, to the property of Elyea, thence northerly along Elyea's line 276 feet, more or less, to Hulsey's property, thence westerly along Hulsey's line 74 feet, and thence southerly 276 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning. Levied on as the propty of Mrs. Lucinda E. Ladd to satisfy a, fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Thomas McAfee vs. Mrs. L. E. Ladd.

L. P. THOMAS,
mon Sheriff.



The following time card in effect Sunday, December 13, 1886:

NORTHBOUND—NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta .... 7 50 am
Arrive Dalton .... 11 40 am
" Chattanooga .... 1 00 pm
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta .... 1 40 pm
Arrive Dalton .... 5 37 pm
" Chattanooga .... 7 07 pm

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta .... 3 45 pm
Arrive Rome .... 6 59 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Atlanta .... 4 40 pm
Arrive Marietta .... 5 39 pm
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta .... 12 30 am
Arrive Chattanooga .... 5 55 am

NO. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY
Leaves Atlanta .... 5 50 pm
Arrives Dalton .... 9 53 pm
" Chattanooga .... 11 35 pm
Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has Pullman Palace and Mann Boudoir sleeping cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Jacksonville to Louisville without change; also Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.

No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change via McKenzie, and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change

SOUTHBOUND.

N. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 8 05 am
Leaves Dalton .... 9 47 am
Arrives Atlanta .... 1 44 pm
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 1 15 pm
Arrives Atlanta .... 6 35 pm

NO. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 1 20 am
Arrives Atlanta .... 6 30 am
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 9 05 pm
Arrives Atlanta .... 2 15 am

NO. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except Sundays.
Leaves Rome .... 7 55 am
Arrives Atlanta .... 11 05 am
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily Except Sun's
Leaves Marietta .... 7 35 am
Arrives Atlanta .... 8 35 am

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars and Mann Boudoir cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change.

No. 12 has Pullman Palace cars Louisville to Jacksonville without change.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta; Pullman sleepers Nashville to Atlanta and through day coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. ANDERSON,
Gen'l Superintendent.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company)

The Favorite Route East

Double Daily Trains and Elegant Coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON; with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK,
—AND—
MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only 31 Hours Transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect December 19th, 1886.	Mail No. 53.	Express No. 51.
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 a m	6 00 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. time)	8 40 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 p m	5 05 a m
" Salisbury	8 01 p m	6 41 a m
" Greensboro	9 47 p m	8 22 a m
" Danville	11 30 p m	10 10 a m
" Lynchburg	2 00 a m	1 05 p m
" Charlottesville	4 30 a m	3 30 p m
" Washington	8 30 a m	8 25 p m
" Baltimore	10 03 a m	11 25 p m
" Philadelphia	12 35 p m	3 20 a m
" New York	3 20 p m	6 20 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	3 00 p m
Leave Danville	12 00 a m	10 35 a m
Arrive Richmond	6 40 a m	3 45 p m
" Norfolk	12 20 no'n	7 30 p m
" Baltimore via York River Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 a m
Through trains from the East arrive in Atlanta	10 40 a m	9 40 p m
Leave Atlanta		7 40 a m
Arrive Spartanburg		3 43 p m
Arrive Hendersonville		7 00 p m
" Asheville		8 00 p m

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta (city time) .... 4 30 p m
Arrive Gainesville (city time) .... 6 38 p m
Arrive Lula (city time) .... 6 56 p m
RETURNING.
Leave Lula (city time) .... 5 40 a m
" Gainesville .... 6 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta (city time) .... 8 25 a m

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday.	No. 56.	No. 41?
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 a m	4 30 p m
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 a m	9 00 p m
Daily except Sunday.	No. 50.	No. 53.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 20 a m	4 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	10 40 a m	9 40 p m

Tickets on sale at Union ticket office and 13 Kimball house.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. | C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta & New Orleans SHORT LINE.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT, VIA MONTGOMERY.

Only line operating double daily trains and Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans without change.

Takes effect Sunday, February 3, 1887.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 2. Daily.
L've Atlanta	1 20 pm	12 20 am	5 05 pm
Ar. Fairburn	2 08 pm	1 05 am	6 14 pm
" Palmetto	2 20 pm	1 17 am	6 26 pm
" Newnan	2 47 pm	1 49 am	6 58 pm
" Grantville	3 13 pm	2 17 am	7 20 pm
" LaGrange	3 52 pm	3 00 am	8 00 pm
" West Point	4 20 pm	3 32 am	
" Opelika	5 04 pm	4 21 am	
Ar. Columbus, Ga	6 34 pm	11 01 am	
Ar. Montgomery	7 15 pm	6 45 am	
Ar. Pensacola	5 00 am	2 00 pm	
" Mobile	2 15 am	2 10 pm	
" New Orleans	7 12 am	7 30 pm	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 1. Daily.
Lv. New Orleans	8 05 pm	7 55 am	
" Mobile	12 55 am	1 20 pm	
" Pensacola	10 20 pm	7 05 am	
" Selma	4 00 am	10 20 am	
" Montgomery	7 35 am	8 15 pm	
Ar. Columbus	11 01 am		
Lv. Opelika	9 46 am	10 29 pm	
Ar. West Point	10 27 am	11 12 pm	
" LaGrange	10 58 am	11 44 pm	7 00 am
" Hogansville	11 23 am	12 12 am	7 33 am
" Grantville	11 37 am	12 25 am	7 50 am
" Newnan	12 03 pm	12 52 am	8 23 am
" Palmetto	12 29 pm	1 18 am	8 56 am
" Fairburn	12 41 pm	1 31 am	9 11 am
" Atlanta	1 25 pm	2 15 am	10 00 am

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT Q. and C. Route.

	No. 12.	No. 5.	No. 54.
Lv. Montgomery	6 55 am		8 30 pm
Ar. Selma	11 00 am		5 50 pm
" Greensboro	3 07 pm		8 20 pm
" Akron	5 00 pm		9 10 pm
" Meridian			12 30 am
" Vicksburg			7 30 am
" Shreveport			6 45 pm

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

No. 50, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Atlanta to New Orleans.

No. 52, Pullman Buffet Sleeping car, Washington to Montgomery, and Pullman Parlor Car, Montgomery to New Orleans.

No. 52. Family Sleeping Car free of charge, Atlanta to Texas without change.

No. 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New Orleans to Atlanta, and at Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Parlor Car, New Orleans to Montgomery, and Pullman Buffet Sleeping car Montgomery to Washington.

No. 53. Family Sleeping Car free of charge Texas to Atlanta.

CECIL GABBETT, General Manager. | CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen. Passenger Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.
A. J. ORME, Gen. Agt. | M. C. SHARP, Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Georgia.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., December 18th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, 19th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated: Trains run by 90th meridian time.

FAST LINE.
NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.
Leave Augusta .... 7 45 am
Leave Washington .... 7 20 am
Leave Athens .... 7 45 am
Leave Gainesville .... 5 55 am
Arrive Atlanta .... 1 00 pm

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.
Leave Atlanta .... 2 45 pm
Leave Gainesville .... 5 55 pm
Arrive Athens .... 7 40 pm
Arrive Washington .... 7 30 pm
Arrive Augusta .... 8 15 pm

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 00 am	L've Augusta	10 55 am
Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm	" Macon	7 10 am
" Athens	5 30 pm	" Milledgeville	9 [illegible]
" Washington	2 20 pm	" Washington	11 20 am
" Milledgeville	4 13 pm	" Athens	9 00 am
" Macon	6 00 pm	Ar Gainesville	8 25 pm
" Augusta	3 35 pm	" Atlanta	5 [illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

NO. 4 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	7 30 pm	L've Augusta	9 40 pm
Ar Augusta	5 00 am	Ar Atlanta	[illegible]

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've Covington	5 40 am
" Decatur	6 46 pm	" Decatur	7 [illegible]
Ar Covington	8 30 pm	Ar Atlanta	7 55 am

DECATUR TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	9 00 am	L've Decatur	9 45 am
Ar Decatur	9 30 am	Ar Atlanta	10 15 am

CLARKSTON TRAINS.

L've Atlanta	12 10 pm	L've Clarkston	1 [illegible]
L've Decatur	12 42 pm	L've Decatur	1 [illegible]
Ar Clarkston	12 57 pm	Ar Atlanta	1 [illegible]

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS (DAILY).

NO. 15—WESTWARD.		NO. 16—EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	12 50 am	Lv. Macon	6 30 pm
Ar. Macon	6 40 am	Ar. Camak	11 00 pm

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. These trains make close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest, and carry through sleepers between Atlanta and Charleston.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Union Point for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points east and southeast.

JOHN W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. | E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TODAY.

AMUSEMENTS—
OPERA HOUSE—FANNIE DAVENPORT IN FEDORA, TONIGHT.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencilled Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the Constitution Reporters.

A NEW AWNING.—The Ballard Transfer company is erecting a new awning over their main entrance at the union passenger depot.

THE COLD SNAP.—The cold weather, which was ushered in Saturday night, caused great discomfort among the poor people of the city.

SLOWLY SINKING.—Dr. John G. Westmoreland, who is lying critically ill at 56 Houston street, is slowly sinking, and his death is expected at any moment.

THE EVANGELISTS.—The South Carolina evangelists, who pitched their gospel tent at the corner of Hunter and Loyd streets, are meeting with much success.

COLORED EMIGRANTS.—Several squads of colored people from North and South Carolina passed through the city last week en route to Kansas and Arkansas to work on farms in those states.

TAKEN HOME.—Frank E. Mendel, deputy sheriff of Chatham county, came to Atlanta yesterday armed with the papers necessary to carry Jas. Wyatt back to Savannah. Wyatt was carried back last night.

ST. PHILIP'S MISSION.—An entertainment will be given by this branch of St. Philip's church in the near future, the object being to raise funds to pay for the organ. Ten cents admission will be charged.

INVESTIGATING CRAWFORD. — Revenue Agent Dunlap, of Paris, Tenn., has been doing some service in this collection district during the past week. He has been sent here to investigate the crawford case.

CAPTAIN A. W. FITE IN COMMAND.—During the absence of Collector Crenshaw in Washington, Deputy Collector A. W. Fite is in charge of the office. The moonshiners will have to keep sharp while Fite is on deck.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S NEW BRANCH.—The well known and deservedly popular mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., will open on the first of March a branch office at 55 Cherry street, Macon. The branch will be under the charge of Mr. S. S. Holland, who has been thoroughly trained for the work in the Louisville and Atlanta offices.

A SOAP FACTORY FOR ATLANTA.—It is very likely that a soap factory will be established in this city in a few days. Last Saturday a party of Ohio gentlemen arrived here for that purpose, and if an eligible sight can be selected ground will be broken at once and the erection of the building begun. It is the intention of these gentlemen to manufacture soap not only for Atlanta, but for the whole south. They have looked over several cities in the south, and finally settled upon Atlanta as being the most favorable point, partly on account of the city's railroad connections. The manufactory will give employment to about one hundred men.

TWO STILLS CAPTURED.—Internal Revenue Agent Dunlap, of Tennessee, who is here investigating the Crawford frauds, Deputy Collector Fite, Deputy Marshal McDonald and Deputy Marshal Abercrombie made a successful raid into Douglas county Saturday night. They seized one eighty-gallon copper still, cap and worm, one seventy-five-gallon copper bottom wooden still and worm, and destroyed 1,200 gallons beer, ten gallons singlings, two bushels corn malt and fourteen stands, as the property of Jim Gory and Oliver Blount, who were arrested and brought to Atlanta last night, and will be tried before Commissioner Haight today. This is Colonel Dunlap's first raid in Georgia, and he is to be complimented on its successful termination. Colonel Dunlap is a good Tennessee democrat and a fine officer.

THE CHURCHES.

Sermons Preached Yesterday by the Various Divines—Large Congregations.

At the First Methodist church Dr. Morrison preached to large and appreciative congregations morning and evening. His morning subject was the "Necessity of Conversion." The pastor's discourse was founded on John 3d chapter, and 3d verse: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." The eloquent preacher made very plain to his hearers the absolute necessity for a change of heart, as well as of life—a radical, thorough re-erection—a re-generation; not merely the giving up a few sinful habits, but the turning away with loathing from them all. In the evening he took for his subject "The Broken Box."

Large congregations were present both morning and evening at Trinity Methodist church to hear Rev. J. W. Lee.

At the First Baptist church Rev. J. B. Hawthorne preached in the morning on "God's Mad Men." In the evening Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent sermon. Both services were well attended.

Rev. W. C. McCall, pastor of the Third Baptist church, took for his morning subject "Paul Before Felix," and in the evening "No Room for Jesus." Both sermons were attentively listened to. In the afternoon the ordinance of baptism was administered.

At St Philip's Episcopal church Rev. Byron Holley officiated both morning and evening. Holy communion was partaken of at 9:30 a. m. by a large number of communicants. There were full congregations present at both services.

Rev. Zachary Eddy, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Congregationalist, preached in the morning on "Their Rock is Not as Our Rock," and in the evening he took for his subject "The Acknowleged Failures of Infidelity." His remarks were received with great attention.

At Berean Congregational church Rev. William Shaw preached a sermon to the Sunday-school children, taking for his subject, "Shining Lights in a Dark World," and in the evening on "A Struggle for Life."

Rev. N. Keff Smith delivered a sermon at the Third Presbyterian church in the morning to the members of the Atlanta Artillery. There was a full attendance of the company, who appeared in their uniforms.

OUTWITTED THE FARMER.

How Some Indiana Speculators Got the Best of a Trade.

Colonel George W. Adair, the well known real estate man, visited Chattanooga one day last week and came back running over with reminiscences of his trip. In conversation with a CONSTITUTION reporter the colonel related the following:

"While I was in Chattanooga I was witness to a very amusing land transaction. A party of Indiana speculators were there looking around for land. We took a drive over the city in the morning, and then went out about three miles to a farmer's house for dinner. The farmer's name has slipped my memory, but his manner was very courteous and he prepared for us a feast fit for a king, and I tell you I haven't felt hungry since. In the remarks that passed between the landlord and his guests, the farmer learned the mission of the men from Hoosierdom, and he proposed a drive over his farm after dinner, which, of course, was accepted. The farm contained about 160 acres. Returning, one of our party asked the farmer what he would take for his place, at the same time displaying a large roll of bank bills. The farmer's eyes almost popped out of their sockets, he evidently not having seen such a big pile of money before. The farmer hesitated awhile before answering, and then said $5,000, which he remarked afterward he intended as a bluff. The money was paid over. The purchaser called for a piece of paper, and on it he drew a plat of the land, sub-dividing it into lots.

"'Now,' said the purchaser, addressing the farmer, 'will you take these two corner lots?' The farmer replied yes, and in the final settlement the former owner of the place was indebted to the Indiana man to the tune of $2,000.

REAL ESTATE.

THE WET WEATHER SLIGHTLY INTERFERES WITH THE BUSINESS.

But the Demand Continues Active and the Feeling Extremely Healthy—Persons From a Distance Anxious to Invest, Their Money in Atlanta Real Estate—Industries on Tapis.

The past week has been a very disagreeable one for outdoor business, but the effect of the rain has hardly been felt in real estate circles. The demand, which commenced about two months ago, keeps right on. More property of all kinds has been sold within this period than in any similar time in the past five years, and the prospects are that the good work will continue.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called upon several of the real estate agents Saturday and their views are given below.

COLONEL G. W. ADAIR.

Colonel Adair was found in his office busily engaged in answering the many inquiries of persons who were seeking investment.

"Colonel," said the reporter, "please give me your opinion on the state of the market?"

"Well, considering the bad weather we have had the past week, trade has been remarkably good. My sales for the week though, will compare very favorably for any previous time in the past two months. "You see," continued the colonel, "many of the roads are almost impassable—which prevented me from showing property. The inquiries received by me have been quite numerous, and if next week proves pleasant and the roads become in better condition, I expect to make several large sales, as my books will show."

"What do you think of the outlook?"

"Oh, as I have said before, Atlanta has passed the inflation period and is now on a solid basis."

MR. G. H. EDDLEMAN.

Mr. G. H. Eddleman said:

"The demand for city and suburban property has been unusually good for the last month, and I am satisfied is steadily increasing. Suburban property—in fact, any not close in, you know has been extremely dull for the last two years. This has taken a decided change and many large sales have been recently made at good prices. I consider this very encouraging, as it shows the city is still growing and spreading out. Outside property on all the main residence streets is now much sought after and some of it rapidly advancing in price."

"Where do the buyers come from?"

"From almost everywhere. Of course a great many sales are being made to parties who already live here, but strangers are attracted to Atlanta from all sections of the country, on account of our mild, healthy climate, pure water and fine public schools. And when they get here and see what a solid, pushing, sober and contented population we have they are not long in investing their money, hence the great activity in the real estate market and the steady growth and prosperity of our city. Why, a person can live in Atlanta the year round, and this is more than can be said of some of our sister cities. This fact is beginning to be appreciated and alone brings many people to Atlanta to locate."

"How about building this spring?"

"There will certainly be a great many houses built this spring and summer, probably more than any previous year. In the past ten days I have sold quite a number of vacant lots to parties who will build immediately, and I think all of the other agents have had a good trade in vacant property."

"Do you think we will have a boom?"

"No, I do not. Atlanta is now on a solid basis, and has passed through, and over all such 'fits and starts,' Her people have learned to act with more discretion and have too much at stake to think of trying to precipitate a boom. No, sir, what we want and what we are sure to have is a healthy, steady and certain advance in our real estate."

WEST & GOLDSMITH

were very busy with their office full of people. They said:

"There is a steady and increasing demand for Atlanta real estate and suburban property, both by our people and non-residents, and while we do not call it a boom, still there is much greater activity than for years. Atlanta real estate has more of a fixed value than any other city perhaps in the south. When a holder wishes to sell if he places a reasonable price on his property, it goes off very much like a bale of cotton or a government bond. We want only a few days to find buyers for good property at their real worth when placed in our hands. Of course many people are easily excited, and if a neighbor sells his place for a good price he imagines there is a Birmingham boom struck us and he marks up his property 50 or 100 per cent. But as a rule most people who have property for sale are satisfied with a reasonable price and as the result we have had our hands full, selling by daylight and making out deeds by night. Quite a number of non-residents have made purchases by corresponding with us and without seeing the property, in each instance we can today resell the property at from 25 to 100 per cent advance on price paid. We look for more trading in real estate this year in Atlanta than in any three years heretofore, and we confidently expect a steady advance throughout the year."

SAMUEL W. GOODE.

"The market improves daily. The demand for all classes of property continues. Homes are in demand and speculators are on hand looking out for bargains. The sales of the week have been interfered with by the inclement weather, but many transactions have been concluded and some very important negotiations are pending. If next week brings us a bright sun, by Saturday the sales will be many. Strangers come and write from all directions in the south, north and west. An investment agent from Omaha, Nebraska, telegraphs me and then writes that an Omaha syndicate is ready to take a certain property shown him in West End at $8,000, but it had already been sold. A Barnesville man makes offer for a suburban place at $3,500. A Chicago firm, Messrs. League & Co., write for 70,000 acres pine lands. A Montgomery gentleman is inspecting suburban homes for from $4,000 to $7,000, and inquiries and offers come from all directions. This inquiry and interest from outsiders is not greater than that from our home people. In this direction a new horse car line is discussed, in another a dummy line, in another a park or a manufactory, in still another a suburban town. This man is planning for a home, that one for an investment that will pay. One proposes to build houses to rent to colored people or to white at from $5 to $15, and another to erect a block of handsome brick flats or tenement houses to lease to the best class of tenants at large prices. This is the excitement is gradually coming on, and the result must be that a great many transfers of real estate will be made during this spring and summer. Not only is the purchasing demand good, but the number of persons looking for houses to rent is great. This afternoon a number of gentlemen from Ohio were in the office to either buy or lease a site for a soap factory, and we have about located them out on Marietta street. Our lists of property are being added to daily and hourly by persons wishing us to sell and rent their property, and with the general confidence which everybody manifests in Atlanta, we cannot fail to have an exceedingly active market."

WHAT OTHER AGENTS SAY.

MESSRS. Leak & Lyle have been busy all the week. The demand with them continues and if the weather turns off clear they expect to do a good business next week.

Frierson & Scott answered a great many inquiries last week. Notwithstanding the rain, their office has presented a lively scene. These gentlemen are sanguine of the future.

Mr. Harry Krouse says the outlook is very favorable, and while he does not want to see a boom, still he is of the opinion that Atlanta will witness an unusually brisk demand in realestate and that values will be firm.

BEAUTIFYING ATLANTA.

What Governor Gordon Thinks Will Enhance the Looks of the City.

Governor Gordon was engaged in conversation with several prominent citizens of Atlanta in his office Saturday, when reference was made to the feasibility of dispensing with fencing in front of private residences. Governor Gordon became quite animated over the subject, and attempted to show that instead of the harmony of the principal residence streets of the city being marred with all sorts and sizes of fences, if they were dispensed with entirely, the streets would bear the resemblance to a continuous park, dotted here and there by the houses, which would have a pleasing effect to the eye.

A CONSTITUTION reporter sought Governor Gordon and asked:

"General, I want to ask you what was the nature of the suggestions you made as to a plan for beautifying the city of Atlanta without expense?"

"My suggestions," replied General Gordon, "would apply to every city and town where a stock law prevails; but they were especially made with reference to Atlanta, because the persons to whom I was talking are interested in Atlanta. The suggestion is simply to dispense entirely with the fencing around the front yards and lawns."

"How was the suggestion received?"

"About as you would suppose. Some were favorable and others opposed to it. Of course, such a radical change would naturally meet with more or less disfavor at first, but it will finally be very generally adopted."

"Upon what do you base your expectation that the plan will be finally adopted?"

"Because it is the sensible thing to do. There are so many reasons in its favor and so few against it that it must commend itself to property holders. You perceive at once that it would save a heavy expense. Many of the yards and lawns are inclosed with iron railing or other expensive fencing. But the prime reason is, that dispensing with fencing would add immensely to the beauty of the city. Take any of our principal streets where the residences are built so as to leave a lawn in front—Peachtree or Washington streets or Capitol avenue, for instance. Just imagine all the fences removed. Do you not perceive that it would convert these streets into the appearance of a great park at once?"

"Wouldn't this plan conflict with the rights of property holders?"

"No, the rights of property would remain the same, and the dividing lines could be marked by very low hedges, which would in no respect mar the harmony of the whole. A landscape gardener could then take whole streets, or at least blocks, into consideration in making his plans, whereas now there is no possibility of his doing more than plan for the few feet of breadth embraced in each separate yard. The value of the fencing would probably pay the expense of the ornamentation of the grounds. Whenever it is tried the citizens will be delighted with the change and astonished at the enhanced beauty of the city. If any dozen gentlemen residing on adjoining lots would adopt the plan others would follow, and this city would become still more noted for the beauty of its residences and grassy yards or lawns."

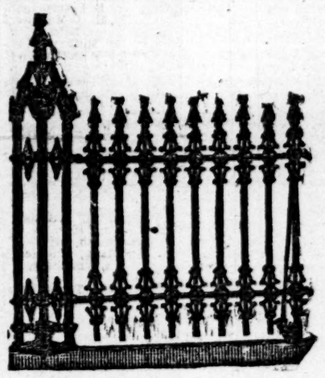
PIEDMONT FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Correspondence Opened with Other Fair Associations—Additional Members.

The projectors of the Piedmont Fair association have written to various fairs for their premium lists, plans of building and general information as to holding fairs. They have opened correspondence also with the famous racing clubs with a view of getting some famous horses into Georgia during October. They can, of course, do nothing towards building until the Driving park has located its grounds. We are requested to add the following names to the membership of the Exposition company: Messrs. Frierson & Scott and Grant Wilkins. These names carry the membership over sixty. It is probable that it will soon reach one hundred, which will give it a capital stock of $50,000.

Commencement Exercises.

Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, DeGive's opera house, Wednesday, March 2d, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. An interesting programme. Annual address by Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D. The public generally invited. Music by Wurms' orchestra. mon, tues and wed



Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Bargains for Today.

$1575 FOR A BRICK STORE WITH TWO large rooms attached. All well finished. Stable, chicken house, etc. Terms easy.

$4000 for a 40 acre farm, ¾ mile from Kirkwood station. Almost all cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. Lies well, and is well watered. All fenced. Good orchard and vineyard. Improvements: 5 room residence with wide hall, double parlors, etc., stable, chicken house, summer house, tenant house, and all needed outbuildings. The house is situated on a beautiful eminence in a fine oak grove. Neighborhood splendid.

$4000 for one of the most beautiful suburban homes near the city. It is just ¼ mile south of Grant park, and is in a delightful neighborhood. Six room cottage in beautiful oak grove.

$2000 for Forest avenue home of 5 rooms on lot 50x150 ft to a wide alley. The house is new and splendidly built, with a wide hall, large closets and a beautiful bay window. The improvements could not be replaced for less than $1,800 and the lot is worth $1,000. This is surely a bargain.

$4500 for 17 acres in Edgewood. One of the prettiest tracts there. Call and let us show it to you.

$12000 for 8 room brick residence on a beautiful lot 265x290 feet. One of the most desirable homes in the city.

$15000 on very easy terms for 7 most beautiful Peachtree lots; 2 acres, 600 feet front, this side of Mr. Culpepper's residence. A rare investment.

$500 for vacant lot 50x160 feet on Cooper street, splendid neighborhood and fine location for a home. You can't fail to make a profit if you buy this lot at the price it is now offered for.

$16000 for 12 room 2-story brick residence very centrally located on principal residence street.

$6½ acres on the Flat Shoals road, 1½ miles from the city. All in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in strawberries, the crop of which sold on the ground for $1,500 last year. All lies well and is splendidly watered. Two good comfortable dwelling houses. Choice variety of fruit trees and grapes. A splendid fruit farm. Terms $800 cash, balance $500 a year with 8 per cent interest.

$2100 for the point between Jackson and Blackman streets; 300 feet on each.

$8000 for a new 8 room 2-story W. Peachtree home, with water, gas, electric bells, bath rooms up and down stairs. Lot 72x200 feet. Very central and choice.

$300 on easy terms for a neat, new 6-room residence on Jackson street. Lot 60x110 feet, corner Highland avenue, on car line in pleasant neighborhood.

$4,000 for the prettiest 36 acre tract near Atlanta. It is only ½ mile from Grant Park. Lies level and is surrounded by good public roads, ¼ solided in clover and orchard grass, half in lovely oak groves, good peach and apple orchard; fine spring. One of the best neighborhoods around the city. Terms liberal.

$5,500 for a choice central, new 2 story, 8 r Houston st. residence, with all late conveniences, lot 64 x210 ft. 1½ blocks from Peachtree st.

$10,000 for 14 acres on Capitol avenue, just outside the city limits: good new 6 r dwelling, large barn and stables and complete dairy outfit, very fine fruits in great variety, excellent vineyard, 6 tenement houses; running water, rich land; an investment that will continually enhance in value.

$750 for Ivy street lot 22x100 feet, near Harris street Cheap.

$3000 for 15 acres at Kirkwood, with 400 feet front on Georgia railroad, at a station where trains stop; highly improved; easy terms.

$85 an acre for a large tract on the E. T. V. and Ga. R. R., one-half mile beyond end of car line. Money in this.

$2000 for new and neat 4 room cottage, with hall and bay window, on fine lot 75x200 feet. Splendid neighborhood and location and only one-half block from car line. Terms easy.

$4,250 for 8 vacant Wheat street store lots this side of Fort.

$1,200 for central property, renting for $20 monthly.

$1,900 for central property, renting for $28 monthly.

$1,000 for central property, renting for $15 monthly.

$475 for neat new two-room plastered house, hall, porch and back veranda, renting at $8 monthly.

$8,000 for four central store lots, each 25x100 feet on Marietta street, about three blocks from post-office; will sell separately. Terms one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

$4000 for beautiful vacant corner lot on Capitol avenue, 52x175 feet, to an alley. Is one of the best locations on the street.

$1000 for good new 3 room cottage on Gate City street.

A large list of choice West End property, both vacant and improved. Call and inspect it.

Large and choice rent list, homes, boarding houses, stores and offices.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
No. 1 Marietta, cor. Peachtree sts.

FOR SALE.

TWO LARGE IRON SAFES AND SEVERAL handsome showcases and counters. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers, 28 and 31 Whitehall street. tf

Dissolution Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE "AVALanche Publishing company," have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership, S. E. Prentiss retiring. The paper will be continued by Geo. Martin, he standing all liabilities.

GEO. MARTIN,
S. E. PRENTISS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26th, 1887.

IN RETIRING FROM "THE AVALANCHE" I extend many thanks to the public for their past liberal patronage and hope they will continue the same under the management of Mr. Geo. Martin.

Respectfully, S. E. PRENTISS.

Bee Line to New York and Boston.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SLEEPING cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express. Four fast express trains a day to Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada. Ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address

J. E. REEVES,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, O.
nov12—1y

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ballard Transfer company will be held at my office on Monday next, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of officers and other business.

JACOB HAAS, Secretary and Treasurer.
Room 8, Gate City Bank building. sasu,2t

Southern Medical College Commencement.

The commencement exercises of this institution, as will be seen in another column, will be held at the opera house on Thursday evening, the 3d of March. They promise to be of exceptional interes this session. Brilliant speakers have been secured and we can assure all of an evening of pleasure and profit. The public has always been invited to these exercises, and the audiences have been brilliant. We desire especially that a large number of ladies shall honor us with their presence, and ushers in attendance will see that they are comfortably seated, though a limited number of invitations have been issued by the students to their personal friends, it has been impossible to reach by that means all we desire, hence we extend a cordial invitation through the press.

WILLIAM PERRIN NICOLSON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Advertise

Many rare real estate bargains in their special column today. Read it over carefully.

Smallpox.

We are the agents for the finest vaccine matter in the world. Fresh supply just received from the Pennsylvania vaccine institute. Magnus & Haltiwanger, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. 3t

TWO DOCTORS IN JAIL,

AND A YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER OCCUPIES A NEAR CELL.

A Campbell County Girl Leaves Home and Comes to Atlanta—Her Parents Become Alarmed and Follow Her—She is Found With Physicians and Makes a Confession.

Dr. Irwin A. Cofer, Dr. R M. Auten, and Professor W. H. DeLoreh, three men known throughout Atlanta, occupied separate cells in the city prison last night, and will be retained as prisoners until an ugly and serious charge preferred against them can be investigated. The two physicians are charged with an attempt to produce an abortion, while the professor is booked for seduction and abduction.

The complainant is Miss Annie Hemperley, of Campbell county.

Professor DeLoach lives on East Fair street, but for the past four or five years has been teaching school in Campbell. He is a man of fair education and good appearance, and in the school district from which he drew his pay.

HE SHONE A STAR.

He is a man about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches, and will weigh 150 pounds. He wears a mustache, and is inclined to side whiskers, his face being a pleasant one. During his pedagoge work in the far famed Red Oak section the professor met Miss Hemperley, and out of that meeting the sensational arrests yesterday came. Miss Hemperley is about 21 years of age. She is a large, fine looking woman, who would reign a belle in any country neighborhood. Her face is one full of intelligence, and more than ordinarily pleasant. Her father is one of the best to do farmers in Campbell county, and the young girl was considered a catch by everyone. As a consequence she had no lack of admirers, but upon them all she declined to smile until

THE PROFESSOR MADE HER ACQUAINTANCE.

Soon after the two met their engagement was rumored, and in due time her parents' consent was asked. The professor's character was considered beyond reproach, and the daughter's hand was promised him by her parents, but no time was fixed for the wedding. Soon After Christmas. DeLoach closed his school and came to Atlanta, but about the time he left he called upon his promised bride

On Thursday last, one week ago, Miss Hemperley left her home, telling her mother that she was coming to visit her sister, Mrs. Eason. Mrs. Hemperley did not object to the visit, and smiled at her daughter when she said just before leaving:

"Mama, Mr. DeLoach and I will be married when you see me again."

SHE REACHES THE CITY.

Thureday afternoon Miss Hemperley reached Atlanta and went direct to her sister's home, No. 10 Haynes street. Immediately after reaching the city she wrote to her mother. On Sunday last Professor DeLoach called at Mrs. Eason's with a friend, whom he introduced as Mr. Johnson. Johnson was a large well-made man with a very heavy black mustache. The professor and his friend remained some time and then left. As they were in the act of going out, Johnson said:

"I should be pleased to call again Miss Hemperley, if it suits out."

The young woman evidently looked upon Johnson as the professor's friend, and admitted that she would be pleased to see him. On Tuesday a street hack drove up to Mrs. Eason's, and the driver knocked upon the door. He then handed a piece of paper to the person who answered the summons, and in a short time Miss Hemperley

COME OUT WITH TWO SMALL BUNDLES

and entering the hack was driven away. That evening she failed to return and her sister became quite uneasy, but consoled herself by thinking she had gone home. The next morning, however, she wrote to her parents telling them that Annie had, she presumed, reached home. The letter created quite a feeling of uneasiness when it reached home, because the daughter was not there. On Saturday, Mr. Hemperley came to town and from Mrs. Eason learned that his daughter was still missing. This alarmed him and calling at police headquarters he recounted the case to Chief Connolly. It was then too late to do anything and asking Mr. Hemperley to call the next morning the chief dismissed the matter. Early yesterday morning Mr. Hemperley with other reatives was at the city prison and again the story was recounted.

LEARNING THE STORY.

"Where does DeLoach live?" asked Chief Connolly of Mr. Hemperley as he finished the narrative.

"On East Fair street. Why?" answered the gentleman.

"Oh, nothing. I think, though, that he can tell me where your daughter is."

"So do I, because I believe they are married," answered the old gentleman.

Chief Connolly at once placed the case in the hands of Captain Crim and Detective Bedford, who began work by hunting for DeLoach. By noon they had him at police headquarters, where he was brought face to face with the young woman's relatives. The meeting between them was of ordinary character, but when the old man asked the professor where his daughter was, he said:

"I do not know. I have not seen her since I saw her at your house."

"What!" exclaimed the old gentleman. 'Haven't you seen her since she came to Atlanta?"

"I did not know that she was in Atlanta," answered DeLoach, coolly.

HE KNOWS NOTHING.

He then denied most positively that he had seen the young woman, and when asked about calling upon her with a friend last Sunday denied the statement. Captain Crim finally called DeLoachout into the hallway, and after considerable talk induced DeLoach to admit he had seen the girl. DeLoach went further and informed the captain that she was in a delicate condition. The captain then led DeLoach back into the room, where he repeated the same story to Mr. Hemperley. The revelation had a most distressing effect upon the old gentleman. He bowed his head and wept like a child. Then suddenly jumping towards DeLoach he asked:

"Who is responsible for my child's condition, sir?"

"I do not know," answered De Loach.

"You do not know, sir? Why, you alone are responsible. Now, sir, where is my daughter? Tell me, and that quick, too."

"I don't know where she is," answered DeLoach.

CAPTAIN CRIM CHIMES IN.

Captain Crim found it necessary to quiet the old gentleman, and leading him out of the room asked him to reveal the girl's hiding-place. DeLoach again denied knowing where she was, but finally started to tell something, when he suddenly stopped, saying:

"Wait a minute until I can talk to my brother, won't you?"

The captain granted the request, and stepping aside DeLoach talked with his brother a few minutes. Then he returned to the captain and said that he knew nothing about the girl's hiding place. Seeing that the man was not disposed to talk Captain Crim gave him a cell and booked him for abduction. He then started out with Detective Bedford to find the girl.

DELOACH'S BROTHER FOLLOWED.

Immediately after DeLoach left his brother, the latter started off in a rapid walk. He was closely followed by a detective, who saw where he went. During his investigations Captain Crim secured a description of the man who called at Mrs. Eason's with DeLoach, and was introduced as Johnson. He then began trying to find the hackman who went after the lady and finally succeeded. The hackman informed Captain Crim that a man had given him a note telling him to take it to Haynes street, and to bring the lady to the Union passenger depot. The hackman described the man, and

THE DESCRIPTION SUITED JOHNSON.

The hackman also said that when he let the lady out the same man met her at the Union depot, and instead of entering the depot walked off down Wall street.

The detective who followed DeLoach's brother, tracked him into Dr. Cofer's drug store on Decatur street, and from there to the doctor's home, but the doctor was at neither place and when Captain Crim heard of this he quickly discovered a strong resemblance between Dr. Cofer and the man "Johnson." He then began searching for Dr. Cofer but without success.

While Captain Crim and Detective Bedford were searching for Dr. Cofer, DeLoach was being interviewed by a CONSTITUTION reporter. DeLoach

WAS SETTING IN HIS CELL

smoking a cigarette. The reporter had been given the thread of the story completely, and knowing that Dr. Cofer was suspected as the man who passed as Johnson remarked:

"DeLoach, the jig's about up with you and the officers will be in with Johnson soon."

"How do you know?" asked the prisoner changing color rapidly.

"Oh, I know, and his name ain't Johnson, either."

"What is it then?"

"It is doctor—but wait till you see. He'll be here directly. So will the lady."

"Have they found her?" he asked quickly.

"Not yet. The best thing you can do is to tell all about it."

"Is Captain Crim or Chief Connolly about?"

"Chief Connolly is."

"I'd like to see him, please."

The chief was sent in to the prisoner, and in a short time he convinced DeLoach that his interest would be enhanced by telling all about the matter.

DeLoach then informed the chief that

THE GIRL WAS HIDDEN

in a room in the James' bank block, and a visit to the room was made at once. A tap on the door was answered by a lady, and as the chief entered Dr. Cofer arose from a chair.

"Is this Miss Hemperley?" asked the chief.

"No," answered the young woman.

After a little persuasion she admitted that she was Miss Hemperley, and then she was asked to accompany the chief to police headquarters, where her relatives were waiting. Dr. Cofer was asked to go too. The chief's visit was quite a surprise to both the young woman and the doctor, and both showed signs of embarrassment. At police headquarters persons who had seen "Johnson" introduced to Miss Hemperley recognized Dr. Cofer as Johnson at a glance. The

YOUNG WOMAN FINALLY CONFESSED

everything to her relatives and went into detail. She was completely broken hearted, and retained no part of her miserable secret. Her story was such as to induce Chief Connolly to lock Dr. Cofer up to await a preliminary hearing and to refuse him bail. In her confession Miss Hemperley said that another physician had aided Dr. Cofer and she gave his name as Auten. This induced the chief to order the arrest of Dr. R. M. Auten. Detective Bedford made the arrest on Marietta street while Captain Manley was talking to Dr. Auten about the arrest of Dr. Cofer. Dr. Autin was searched too and locked up.

Dr. Cofer declined to talk about the affair further than to say that he was innocent.

Dr. Auten admitted that he had been called in consultation by Dr. Cofer, and had seen the patient once.

The unfortunate woman was taken in charge by her friends and will remain in the city until the matter has been carefully and completely ventilated. Chief Connolly will give the case a preliminary investigation today.

ON THE SAME TRACK.

Two Trains Try the Old Game of Passing but Fail as Usual.

A serious and almost fatal collision occurred between East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific passenger trains on the common track near the Chattahoochee river, yesterday evening about dark.

Near the river is a station at which the Georgia Pacific trains pass each other, and at which they pass East Tennessee passenger trains. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock the Georgia Pacific train under Conductor Gregg en route to Atlanta ran up to and by the station and started to take the side track. For some cause considerable time was consumed in the work, and before the train was fairly upon the track the out going passenger on the East Tennessee under Conductor Lemon rolled in sight. The train was moving at a fine speed, and when the engineer saw the danger of a collison, he was too close to avoid it, while the Georgia Pacific engine was unable to get off the switch. The collision was a hard one, and when the two engines struck it was with such force that the Georgia Pacific train was knocked several car lengths back. The engineers and firemen jumped from their engines and escaped without injury. The passengers were terribly shaken up but only one, a small boy, was hurt. The boy received a wound over the eye from which the blood flowed freely.

BROKE HIS LEG.

Mr. Perine Jumps From a Moving Train and Receives Almost Fatal Injuries.

Mr. J. W. Perine, car inspector for the Richand Danville railroad, met with a serious and painful accident yesterday morning.

Mr. Perine had inspected the coaches of the Air-Line train which arrived in the city yesterday morning at 9:40 o'clock and got on the train to ride back to the shops. When near Yonge street, where he lives, he concluded to get off and go home. The train was running at a pretty high rate of speed at the time. At the cemetery crossing Mr. Perine made the jump and he alighted with such force as to break his left leg just above the knee, and in falling received several severe bruises on the head. The trainmen went to his assistance, and Mr. Perine was carried to his home, 27 Yonge street, and medical aid summoned. Shortly afterward Dr. Nicholson, the road physician, arrived and took charge of the injured man, and everything was done to make him comfortable.

The physician says that Mr. Perine's injuries are quite serious, and unless great care is taken they may prove fatal. At midnight he was resting easy.

Mr. Perine is a married man, and is the father of two daughters between the ages of eight and twelve. He is a man of sober habits and a faithful employe.

PERSONAL.

DR. STAINBACK WILSON, room 1, Fitten building, chronic and special diseases. Improved treatment in urethral strictures and piles.

AT THE KIMBALL: Mrs W W Hazeltine, Chicago; R Dudley Warner, New York; W N Wilbur, Philadelphia; C W Goodyear and wife, Buffalo; C M Mulleir, Richmond; M Cullaby and wife, Miss Clara Cullaby, Chicago; J K Tully, H D Haren, E H Barnes, New York, D N Hilchcock, agent DeHaren's show, G B Roys, New York; D A Tompkins, Charlotte, N C; C Williams, Savannah, Ga; John Postfil, Ga; E Feuchtwanger, Savannah; C S Wallerland and wife, Alabama; J B Williams, New York; R A Meyer, Chicago; H C Stevens, Cincinnati; M B Schlesenger, Georgia; J W Hayes, New Brunswick, N J; W W Davis and D F Myers, Birmingham, Ala; G F Heidt, New York; W G Field, Chicago; W L Slaughter, Danville, Va; W W Baldwin, Cleveland; G Schwartz' New Orleans; J E Cox and C C Bass, Griffin; J N Wyley, Alabama; R E Park, Macon; T M Goodwin, Cincinnati, O; Sam L Long, Louisville, Ky; Walter a Lyon, New York; Dr A E Heighway, A E Heighway, Jr, Cincinnati; T W Glover, Marietta; E M Phillips, Irwin Price, wife and maid, Fanny Davenport, J H Bowers, Miss Genevieve Lytton, B R Graham, Hoke Hawk, Will Lockays, Miss Alma Aiken, New York; F D Bradley, Baltimore; F D Young and wife, S C; C D Nash, Miss Perkins, Milwaukee; W Kenyon, Mrs Chamberlain, Brooklyn, N Y; G B Sparkman, Florida; S T Blalock, Fayetteville; C C Hutchenson, Jonesboro; Geo F Cullis, Augusta; F H Stiles, Green Bay, Wisconsin; Alex Delaney, T V Crolly, Richmond, Va; J F Mills, W A Mills, Portchester, N Y; T W Gentry, Richmond, Va.

REVISED MAP

Of the City of Atlanta,

With sketches of the history of Atlanta; its growth in Population and Property; its Churches and Schools; City Government; Police and Fire Departments. Also, brief notices of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Atlanta Manufacturers' Association; School of Technology; Y. M. C. Association; Young Men's Library; The New State Capitol; Peters Park; The L. P. Grant Park; The Artesian Well, etc. For sale by John M. Miller, No. 31 Marietta street, and at all the book stores and news stands in the city. Price 25 cents. tf

Stamps for sale at Constitution. Business office open all day.

MIND READING.

MR. BROWN ENTERTAINS A LARGE AUDIENCE AT DEGIVE'S.

A Crush at the Door, But Everybody Seated and an Enjoyable Evening Presented—Captain Bray Led a Wild Chase Through the House—Spirits Called Up.

Long before seven o'clock last night Marietta street was well crowded with people going to DeGive's opera house to witness the mind-reading and spiritual tests and manifestations to be made by Mr. Brown, whose feats in THE CONSTITUTION office have already been mentioned. The announcement that a small admission fee would be charged to defray expenses caused many to go prepared to drop a dime or a quarter. They were surprised to find down stairs seats worth half a dollar, with a reduction for the first balcony. Quite a number, on finding the price so high, returned to their homes, but even this did not prevent one of the largest audiences of the season from being present. Standing room would have been at a premium had all remained who went to the door. It was a novel thing in Atlanta to have a public entertainment at the opera house Sunday night, and everybody was extremely anxious to know the character of the programme. A long delay caused considerable impatience among the audience, and there were practical evidences of this by loud stamping of feet and rapping of canes to bring Mr. Brown out. The police endeavored to suppress the noise, but to no purpose. "This wont do," said Captain Russell, "for Sunday night, and the noise must be stopped." The captain went over to where Mayor Cooper was sitting in the dress circle, whispered something, then came back in the rear of the auditorium, took off his coat and marched down the right aisle of the pit. He said something to a man, which made people in the dress circle rise in their seats to see what the trouble was and to see if anybody would be carried out. However, just at this juncture, the curtain went up and Mr. Brown appeared. There was nothing boisterous in the noise. Mr. Brown then asked some one in the audience to nominate a committee of prominent gentlemen, and Messrs. Charles Collier, Burton Smith, H. C. Stockdell, Dr. Delbridge, A. W. Hill and Julius Spierce were chosen. The first trick was the hiding of an object by Mr. Delbridge, a young man called out of the audience by the committee. Mr. Delbridge took a gold ring from his finger, went all over the house, and then up stairs, where he handed it to Mr. Alfred Barili. Mr. Brown then blindfolded himself, took hold of Mr. Delbridge's hand, who had returned to the stage, went through some peculiar motions of apparent agony, and then ran off the stage and straight up into the gallery. Reaching Mr. Barili, he said, "This gentleman has the article." The audience saw the "find" and applauded lustily.

The next feat was to find a person chosen by some one in the audience. Mr. Martin Amorous was called on the stage, thought of a lady, and Mr. Brown, without much difficulty led him down and directly to the person whom he had mentally named. Mr. Brown then proposed to have some one plan a route through the house on the stage, down the aisles or anywhere, his object being to blindfold himself and walk over the route written out by the gentleman chosen by the committee, Mr. W. T. Turnbull. With slight variations, the route was followed completely. Probably the most difficult feat of all, however, was that of finding a person selected by one of the committee. Mr. Brown being blindfolded, going to the person thought of, returning to the stage, removing the hoodwink, breaking all physical connection with the person who thought of the face in the audience, and then going back and finding the face. Hon. Welborn Bray was selected, and it is the universal opinion that he will never again want to think of another face for a mind reader. Mr. Brown, after Captain Bray had thought of some one, took the legislator by the hand, and for ten minutes led him a panting race throughout the opera house. Captain Bray was badly winded, and the audience enjoyed the fun greatly. At last they returned to the stage and Mr. Brown took off the handkerchief from his eyes. He then went back, moved in seeming great pain, torture, or whatever it was, and at last stopped in front of Dr. Ed. Roach and said, "Yours is the face." The audience fairly stormed applause, and Captain Bray acknowledged that Dr. Roach was the face he selected.

The second part of the programme was some of the well-known spiritual manifestations, which were performed with apparent ease and accuracy. These seances consisted of the cabinet work, lifting a table by placing the palms of the hands on the top, and several other minor tricks. Altogether the audience was well pleased and completely mystified. Mr. Brown promises to give other performances soon.

The Maladies of Caged Birds.

From the Saturday Review.

The melancholy part of the study of caged birds is the abundance of diseases to which they are liable. Especially during the winter and the early spring the pathetic little captives are apt to suffer and die in a way which makes the very fact of their captivity a reproach. After examining the grizzly catalogue of their complaints we have come to the conclusion that the excessive dullness of their life in cages drives them to the only indulgence that is possible of them, that of overeating themselves.

The excited bird which falls from its perch, in the middle of a burst of song, smitten with apoplexy; the hot and lumpy bird which is a victim to hepatitis; the corpulent bird whose figure no dandelion leaves or Epsom salts will reduce; the epileptic bird that drags on existence by sipping tincture of lobelia and drops of castor oil, all these melancholy invalids would have escaped their sad condition if they could have resisted the tempting hemp seed and the luscious milkspo. But how are they to drag life through their long monotonou days? In the utter insipidity of aviary existence the open and inexhaustible box of food decoys them like a vice, and they succumb to temptation as Mad. Bovary did, from sheer unmitigated ennui.

Sometimes, in the later stages of decline, all reticence is thrown aside, and the unfortunate songster sits all day long at the feeding trough, shelling and throwing aside the food that it positively cannot swallow, and yet must bo handling. In these sad cases a live spider is sometimes found beneficial, as for hysterical human patients the family doctor may recommend a pantomime or a fancy ball. We cannot but think that more study might with advantage be given to the question of the food of caged birds, since this seems to be the difficulty upon which their management always strikes.

It is curious that bird fanciers persist in feeding their charges with hempseed, probably because the irresponsible little wretches gobble it up with so much greediness. But this is no more a reason for giving it to them than the fact that children like macaroons would be a reason for feeding them daily upon this indigestible dainty. Birds require at least as much care as children in selecting for them, not what they prefer, but what is best.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A black horse mule, three years old, with Roman mealy nose, fourteen to fifteen hands high, was started from Miller & Brady's stable in Atlanta to Conyers, Ga., on the 23d instant, with a colored boy named William Tanner, known about the stables as Shorty. Said boy is stout-built, weighs 140 to 150 pounds, about thirty years old. Information leading to the recovery of the mule and boy will be rewarded. Wm. L. Peek, Conyers or Miller and Brady, Atlanta. fri sat sun

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 19, 1886.

On and after this date passenger trains will run daily, unless marked †, which are daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	* 6 30 a m	* 6 00 p m	* 3 00 am	* 2 05 p m	* 5 20 p m
Arrive Barnesville	* 8 40 a m	* 9 04 p m		* 4 54 p m	* 8 10 p m
Arrive Macon	* 10 10 a m	* 10 40 p m	* 5 35 am	* 5 45 p m	
Arrive Columbus	* 3 02 p m				
Arrive Montgomery	* 7 09 p m				
Arrive Eufaula	* 3 50 p m				
Arrive Albany	* 2 45 p m		* 10 50 am	* 10 40 p m	
Arrive Millen	* 2 00 a m	* 3 00 a m			
Arrive Augusta	* 4 45 p m	* 6 15 a m			
Arrive Savannah	* 5 00 p m	* 5 55 a m			

Passengers for Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Milledgeville, Eatonton, Thomaston, Warrenton, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely and Clayton should take the 6:30 a. m. train.

Leave Barnesville	* 6 50 p m	* 5 20 p m	8 50 p m	10 15 p m	
Leave Macon	* 5 20 p m	* 3 55 p m		9 10 a m	
Leave Columbus	11 15 a m				
Leave Montgomery	* 7 40 a m				
Leave Eufaula	10 49 a m				
Leave Albany	11 55 p m		* 3 57 p m	* 5 30 a m	
Leave Millen	12 55 p m	* 11 15 a m			
Leave Augusta	10 20 p m	9 30 p m			
Leave Savannah	* 10 00 p m	* 8 20 p m			
Arrive Atlanta	* 9 00 p m	* 7 27 a m	* 12 15 a m	* 1 05 p m	* 7 00 a m

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Tickets for all points and sleeping car berths on sale at Union Depot office, Atlanta

ALBERT HOWELL, G. P. A. G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.